

Ethiopia to step up rebel war

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — President Mengistu Haile Mariam warned Monday there would be no quick victory on the northern war front and called for an intensified offensive against rebels in Eritrea and Tigre provinces. Mengistu was reporting to the second session of the National Shengo, Ethiopia's parliament, at which Prime Minister Fikre-Selassie Woldemariam admitted for the first time that a high per cent of the budget had to be allocated to defence and security. Mengistu blamed rebels "blind and arrogant stand" for the continuing war, which has been raging for 14 years in Tigre and 27 years in Eritrea, the site of Africa's longest civil war. Both the rebels and Mengistu's government are Marxist. "We should not expect a quick victory, but nor should the struggle stagnate into a protracted war," Mengistu told the Shengo. "We should prepare ourselves in a new spirit for a wider, intensified, continuous and coordinated struggle." Some Western diplomats and governments, including that of the United States, have accused the rebels and the government of jeopardising lives of 3.2 million drought victims in the war zone.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية. الراي.

Assad receives Kuwaiti message

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday received a message from the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, delivered for deal with the ongoing inter-Palestinian fighting in Beirut. The message was delivered to Assad by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who was in Damascus after delivering a message from Sheikh Jaber to President Saddam Hussein. Assad's meeting with Sheikh Sabah was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa. Before his departure from Kuwait Sunday, Sheikh Sabah told the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) that Kuwait was launching an initiative to end the fighting in Lebanon between supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syrian-backed dissidents (see page 5). The Kuwaiti emir is the current chairman of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. Sheikh Sabah is also expected to visit Amman with a message from Sheikh Jaber to His Majesty King Hussein.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Abu Sharif denies saying Arafat okayed offer

TUNIS (AP) — Bassam Abu Sharif, chief spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), denied Monday that he commented on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's prior knowledge of Middle East peace proposals submitted to last month's Arab summit conference in Algiers. In an AP interview Sunday, Abu Sharif was quoted as saying the proposals were official PLO policy endorsed by Arafat, although the Palestinian leader has thus far refrained from expressing his approval publicly. In a statement issued Monday, Abu Sharif said: "I did not answer questions concerning Chairman Arafat's knowledge of the article (containing the proposals). I wrote the article, which has a political content, in conformity with resolutions of the Palestine National Council. Chairman Arafat has already stated that if the American administration has questions concerning the political line of the PLO, they can address these questions to him in a direct way, and he is ready to receive an American envoy." In his new statement, Abu Sharif again insisted that his proposals were official PLO policy and put forward by him in his capacity as Arafat's chief political adviser.

Edberg wins Wimbledon crown

WIMBLEDON (AP) — Stefan Edberg brought images of countryman Bjorn Borg back to centre court Monday by beating Boris Becker for the men's singles championship at rainy Wimbledon. The 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 victory in an historic match on centre court was built on volleys and court coverage that would have made Borg proud. And it gave Sweden its first men's championship at the premier grand slam tournament since Borg completed five in a row in 1980. Edberg wrapped up his win by breaking Becker in the first and fifth games of the fourth set. The match took almost 24 hours to complete, and was the first men's singles championship at Wimbledon to be split between two days because of rain. The final point came at 40-30 in the eighth game, and the image of Borg was never stronger. Becker had a chance to take the long match at least one point longer. He had Edberg isolated at the net and could pick his shot as he moved in on a backhand bopper. But the end came quickly as Becker slammed the ball into the net, right in front of Edberg. In women's doubles, final, Steffi Graf and Gabriela Sabatini beat Larisa Savchenko and Natalia Zvereva 6-3, 1-6, 12-10. In girls' singles, final, Brenda Schultz beat Emmanuelle Dery 7-6, (7-5), 6-1.

Soviet INF team in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (AP) — A group of 19 Soviet missile specialists arrived in Frankfurt Monday to verify compliance with the superpower treaty scrapping intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). Another group of Soviet specialists arrived in the United States last week, while American inspectors went to the Soviet Union. The Soviets who arrived in Frankfurt Monday will carry out inspections of missile sites in West Germany.

Arafat, Qadhafi discuss Beirut feud

ROME (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Libya to discuss the fighting between rival Palestinian factions in Beirut, which he charged was part of an "American plot," the official Libyan News Agency JANA reported Monday. Arafat arrived in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, Sunday and met with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, the agency said in a dispatch monitored in Rome. No details of the talks were disclosed, but a separate dispatch said Arafat "paid tribute to the great effort" exerted by Qadhafi to halt the fighting in the Palestinian camps (See page 5).

Denktash begins visit to Turkey

ANKARA (AP) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash arrived Monday in Turkey for a three-day official visit. Denktash was scheduled to meet with President Kenan Evren and other officials about his upcoming meeting in Geneva with Greek Cypriot leader George Vassiliou.

Turkey may dynamite part of mountain

ANKARA (R) — Turkey may dynamite part of a mountain near the Black Sea to prevent further landslides after half a million tonnes of mud and rock tumbled the village of Catak June 23, official sources said Monday. Falling rocks from the 400-metre mountain have hampered relief work at Catak, where 61 bodies buried under three metres of debris have been discovered so far.

Israeli medics stage indefinite strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Hundreds of ambulance drivers and paramedics began an indefinite strike Monday, immobilising a fleet of 600 ambulances and closing 45 first aid stations across Israel. All 900 employees of Magen David Adom boycotted work to press for more pay and government funds for the agency, said spokesman Moshe Dayan.

Sharon to seek lower party slot

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli cabinet minister Ariel Sharon withdrew Monday from a battle over leadership in the right-wing Herut party, saying an internal power struggle now would only hurt the party's chances in November elections. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, head of Herut, praised the move. Herut is the senior member in the Likud bloc, which will face off with the Labour Party headed by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Sharon, one of Herut's power-brokers, initially intended to run for a top slot on the party's slate, placing him in direct competition with Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and cabinet minister Moshe Arens. But he announced that instead, he would seek the 22nd spot out of 35 on the party list.

Mexican opposition official murdered

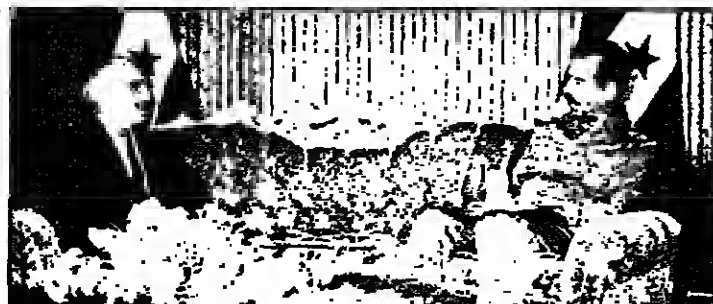
MEXICO CITY (R) — A key figure in the campaign of Mexico's leading opposition candidate in Wednesday's election has been shot dead, party officials said Monday. Francisco Javier Ovando, election coordinator for Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, was found in his car in downtown Mexico City late Saturday together with his private secretary Roman Gil.

Hoss, Goulding discuss UNIFIL

BEIRUT (AP) — United Nations Under-secretary-General Marrak Goulding conferred with acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss Monday on the future of the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon. Goulding, who flew in from Israel, told reporters after the meeting he also informed Hoss of the appointment of a new commander for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Jailed Israeli wins peace prize

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli sentenced this week for meeting members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Monday he was to receive the Kreisky award for peace activism. Journalist Latif Dori told Reuters award officials called from Vienna to give him the news. The Kreisky Award, named after former Austrian President Bruno Kreisky, goes to persons considered outstanding in promoting civil rights and peace.



His Majesty King Hussein with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday (Petra photo)

King, Iraqi leader review Arab issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a brief visit to Baghdad Monday and held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King congratulated the Iraqi leader, armed forces and people on Iraq's recent victories in the war with Iran. Petra said the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and efforts to serve the higher interests of the Arab Nation. The King's visit was within the framework of coordination and

(Continued on page 5)

King sends message to Hassan II

RABAT (Petra) — King Hassan II of Morocco Monday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein. The message was delivered by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. King Hassan and Masri reviewed developments in the Arab arena and issues of common interest. The foreign minister also conferred with his Moroccan counterpart and discussed bilateral relations.

Israeli army closes all W. Bank schools

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities closed all 1,200 schools in the occupied West Bank Monday in a move to curb protests and Palestinians demonstrated against an Israeli excavation near Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem.

Brigadier-general Shaike Erez, the West Bank "administrator," said the schools' 300,000 students would be without classes for three days from Tuesday. The occupation authorities reopened the schools only last month after closures of up to five months.

"We will close the schools because students aren't studying but demonstrating," Erez told reporters.

The Israeli army reported demonstrations by Palestinians across the West Bank.

Palestinians said they were protesting against an Israeli excavation in Jerusalem Sunday that Islamic leaders said threatened to encroach on the nearby Al Aqsa Mosque.

Demonstrations by stone-throwing crowds erupted from Nablus and Qalqilya to Ramallah and Bethlehem in the West Bank, and several schools closed in protest. Armed forces radio reported demonstrations in Jerusalem.

Palestinians said the army barred passage to and from Al Amari refugee camp, while it confined residents to their homes in Deir Ammar village and the neighbouring camp.

According to Israeli officials, the closure of schools was timed to coincide with a call by the leaders of the uprising to rename all Arab schools Tuesday, giving them more Palestinian, nationalistic names.

In Bethlehem, hundreds of stu-

Jerusalem commission condemns digging

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Commission on Jerusalem Affairs Monday deplored Israel's attempts to carry out excavation work in the Haram Al Sharif complex and paid tribute to the Arab people of Jerusalem who confronted Israeli troops and excavators and stopped their work.

Commission member Raef Nijem said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the Israeli attempt was clearly designed to excavate the holy sites at Haram Al Sharif and to obliterate the Islamic cultural and historical character of the Holy City.

The excavation, which is designed to open a tunnel allowing Jews to reach the holy site from underground, has brought about the collapse of a number of historic buildings above the tunnel and cracks in many others, Nijem said.

He said that in view of the Israeli army's support for the excavators and in the light of the failure by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to interfere and stop the diggings despite repeated Arab appeals, the Muslim people of the Holy City had no alternative but to clash with the excavators and troops and force them to stop the work.

Nijem said the Israelis had already dug 600 metres underground to reach the western walls of the Al Aqsa Mosque.

Demonstrations erupted in Jerusalem Sunday when diggers guarded by soldiers and border police began to excavate what was described as a second century B.C. water tunnel at one of several entrances to Haram Al Sharif.

dents demonstrated on the main road, hurling stones at troops who responded with tear-gas and rubber bullets.

Officials at Beit Jalla hospital said they treated dozens of students for tear-gas inhalation.

An AP reporter saw one Bethlehem school which was renamed and had a sign "Intefada," apparently in compliance with the leaflet issued by the uprising leaders.

In Sufiya, an Israeli settlement near Hebron, Israeli officials said Palestinian demonstrators uprooted 400 plants and pine trees. In Jerusalem, Israeli police

168 bodies recovered from sea

Iran vows to avenge U.S. attack on plane

DUBAI (Agencies) — Iran searched Monday for bodies from the Airbus shot down over the Gulf by a U.S. warship and vowed to avenge the attack "in the same blood-spattered sky."

Tehran Radio said at least 168 bodies had been pulled from the Gulf where the airliner carrying 290 people crashed Sunday after being hit in an attack by the U.S. cruiser Vincennes. An earlier Iranian report said 298 were aboard the plane but, the figure was revised to 290 Monday.

It said 38 of the bodies were those of foreigners. The radio said the attack, which Washington described as a mistake, "will be avenged in the same blood-spattered sky over the Persian Gulf."

"Our country is ready for martyrdom... we will stand steadfast

until the end to preserve the values of our movement and the ideals of our martyrs," the radio said in a commentary.

American embassies around the world went on full alert for possible retaliation, 24 hours after the U.S. cruiser Vincennes fired two missiles at the airliner over the Strait of Hormuz. At least one missile hit, and Iran said the plane exploded.

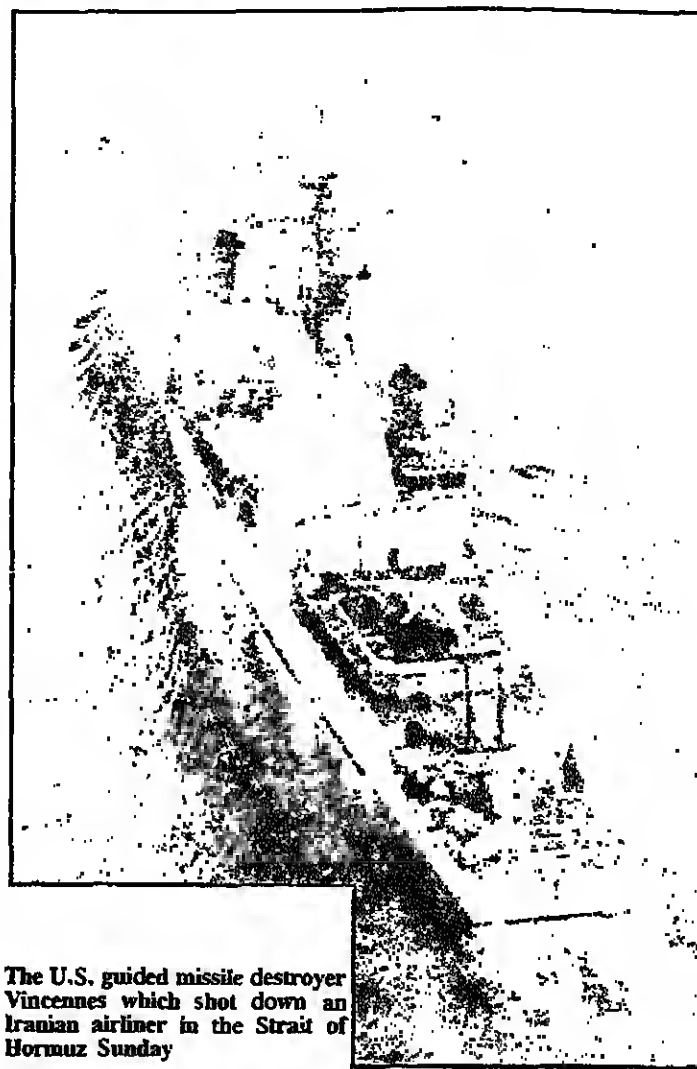
Washington said the cruiser fired after mistaking the Airbus A-300 for an Iranian F-14 fighter heading towards the ship, then engaged in a fight with Iranian gunboats.

U.S. experts said a major question was how the cruiser, equipped with the navy's most sophisticated radar missile system, confused the two vastly different sized aircraft.

Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the missiles were fired deliberately.

Calling for condemnation of Washington and for U.N. experts to visit the scene, Velayati said: "This attack, which definitely has

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The U.S. guided missile destroyer Vincennes which shot down an Iranian airliner in the Strait of Hormuz Sunday

Moscow calls for prompt U.S. withdrawal from Gulf

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union Monday described as a tragedy the shooting down of an Iranian airliner by the U.S. navy in the Gulf and called on Washington to withdraw its forces from the area promptly.

But an official statement issued by the TASS news agency and read at a news conference by Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov appeared aimed at avoiding dramatic accusations against the United States.

"The tragedy yet again confirms that the American fleet must leave the waters of the Persian Gulf without delay," the statement said.

Its moderate tone contrasted sharply with a commentary for foreign listeners by Moscow radio. It described the incident on Sunday in which 290 people died as "deliberate mass murder in cold blood."

The spokesman, asked why the statement was mildly phrased, said Moscow did not want to follow "the bad example... of the totally wild anti-Soviet reaction" in the U.S. to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner in 1983.

That incident, in which 269 passengers died after the plane had flown into sensitive Soviet air space in the Far East, brought bitter condemnations from President Reagan and a freeze in relations between Washington and Moscow.

Throughout the Gulf region, much of the blame for the deaths was put by officials and newspapers on the Iran-Iraq war, now in its eighth year, and the consequent military build-up in the waterway.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Esnat Abdul Meguid said the painful loss of life should prompt the world to work for peace in the Gulf conflict.

Turkey, which has worked to maintain links with both Tehran and Baghdad, said: "Turkey has repeatedly expressed its belief that the Iran-Iraq war in general and the situation in the Gulf in particular, should be given a peaceful solution as early as possible..."

China condemned the downing of the aircraft and said it opposed "big power military involvement" in the Gulf.

Japanese government officials side-stepped an Iranian request

for a harsh, anti-American statement over the incident made by Majlis Raisi Nia, Tehran's charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

A Foreign Ministry official said Ministry Deputy Director-General Takeshi Obara explained Japan's position, as outlined in a statement issued earlier by cabinet secretary Keizo Obuchi.

Obuchi's statement said Japan expressed regret and called for an early, peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

In Kuwait, the government

also issued an appeal for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, cautioning that "more painful incidents" will occur if the conflict drags on.

Lebanon's acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss offered condolences to the relatives of the dead.

India deplored as an act of violence the U.S. action.

The spokesman said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had extended his sympathies to Iran and to the families of the nine Indian victims who were aboard the plane.

In statement issued in Bonn, West German Foreign Minister

Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed his "great shock," and said the tragedy pointed out the necessity of continued efforts to end conflict in the region.

Greece, meanwhile, blamed the United States and called for "calmness and self-restraint."

"This tragic event that cost the lives of so many people is an international responsibility of the United States and we hope there will be sanctions against those directly responsible," government spokesman Sotiris Kostopoulos said.

Belgium also expressed shock, with Foreign Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans calling the incident a "tragic error" that underlined the "absolute necessity to quickly find a peaceful solution for the Iran-Iraq conflict, the source of tensions in the region."

Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, currently on a visit to London, expressed his regret and called for a peaceful solution to the Gulf conflict.

President Otto Stich of Switzerland sent Iran condolences.

(Continued on page 5)

Harare accuses S. Africa of foiled rescue attempt

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe said Monday that South Africa tried to rescue six suspected agents on their way to a court hearing last week.

Security Minister Sydney Sekeremayi told a news conference the failed attempt, in which an 11-year-old girl was shot in the stomach, had the backing of the South African government.

He said the girl was shot by a white Zimbabwean air force pilot who escaped to South Africa after the rescue was aborted.

The pilot, named as Group Captain Gary Kane, stole an air force Augusta Bell helicopter and escaped with one other member of the rescue squad.

The rescue bid took place on June 30 when the six men, held since January in connection with bomb attacks on the African National Congress (ANC), were on their way to court from Chikurubi prison outside Harare.

Sekeremayi said one person, a white, was in custody after being arrested at Kazingula border post between Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Other South African agents were thought to be still at large in Zimbabwe.

Two members of the rescue squad were held while trying to enter Zimbabwe at Kazingula, the border post where Botswana, Zambia and the South African-controlled Caprivi Strip, part of Namibia, Adjoin Zimbabwe.

The two escaped from a police camp by scaling a wire fence. One was later caught.

"It is known that several groups of South African military personnel were to have been used in this rescue attempt," Sekeremayi said.

Kane stole the helicopter from New Sarum air base, outside Harare, taking off without a co-pilot or engineer and flying to a firing range near Chikurubi prison.

"When they realised that we had taken enough precautions and they had no possibility whatsoever of staging a successful rescue they then decided to uplift only one of the commandos who was in the area and flew off," the minister said.

Warmth and spirit give strength to village pottery

Photos and text

By Jim Mason and Loring Taylor
Illustrations by Jim Mason and Oksana Taylor

As technology advances, and exhibition of technological skill becomes an end in itself, the small practical touches which make the country brig functional can easily be swept aside or ignored. Yet it is in this very functionality that the soul, so to speak, of the maker is manifested or revealed. According to the divisions of labour within the society and the family, the city brig was made by a man; the country brig was made by a woman.

The women potters of the village rarely, if ever, worked alone. They did their work in a dual context — of the family and of the society. Women's tasks were frequently communal in nature — sometimes involving women from the immediate family, and at other times involving ladies from the neighbourhood or community.

Within a traditional village setting, each woman was sustained, in particular at key moments, by a closed society of other women. Such moments might include repeated or seasonal activities, such as picking olives, as well as particular events, such as child birth, preparation of the bride for the wedding, etc. Women would gather and endow such occasions with a supportive and festive atmosphere.

Each step in the making of pots constituted such a social occasion. First, the clay had to be fetched by donkey, from deposits

which might be several hours away. The location of such deposits was a special and arcane knowledge, like the secret lore of the herb gatherer. The evening before they would go to fetch the clay, a group of ladies would gather at one of the houses, where they might discuss the following day's journey, after which the chatter might subside into reminiscing about the past — about other occasions when similar trips had occurred.

As dawn broke, and all the ladies had arrived, various articles and implements would be tied onto the donkeys — sacks, shovels, and food. As on most social occasions among Jordanians, they easily broke into song. They can almost be heard now, as they proceeded along the dusty lanes in the early morning, their rhythmic, swaying music filling the air: Laughing, singing and joking, becoming acquainted with the latest gossip of the district. Some older women — dressed in their colourful embroidered black dresses — still remember these trips as times of happiness and levity — times when necessity or the making of a marriage gift would motivate them to make their pots. Moreover, it was a time of welcome release from other chores, a time of meeting and sharing in a relaxed but constructive mood. The songs that were sung on such occasions are still remembered by some of the older village women.

Some time after their return, the ladies would undertake the preparation of the clay — extending their time together. First, they would remove any unwanted organic matter and large pebbles that would explode in the firing. The next step consisted of screening and removing smaller stones and other hard particles. Then they would begin working the clay. This would first be done with wooden implements to crush the raw dry clay. Two or three women could prepare approximately forty or fifty kilos, treading it together. The clay would then be wetted, and the process of kneading would begin. A quantity of clay would be prepared on the ground, by several ladies working the clay with their bare feet. This stage provided the potters with an opportunity to communicate with the medium, to feel the working consistency and nature of the clay.

After preliminary kneading, grog and other inclusions would be added to the clay body. These might include basal or ground up sherds, which would have been prepared separately, sand, goats' hair or strands from a plant known locally as *torraish*. The goats' hair would be added to give dry strength to the pot, as well as to improve the ability to make coils string together in longer pieces. The goats' hair would burn out during the firing. After the additions had been worked into the mass, a final kneading would be done. Wedging, or cutting the clay into chunks and rejoining it, is rarely practised here.

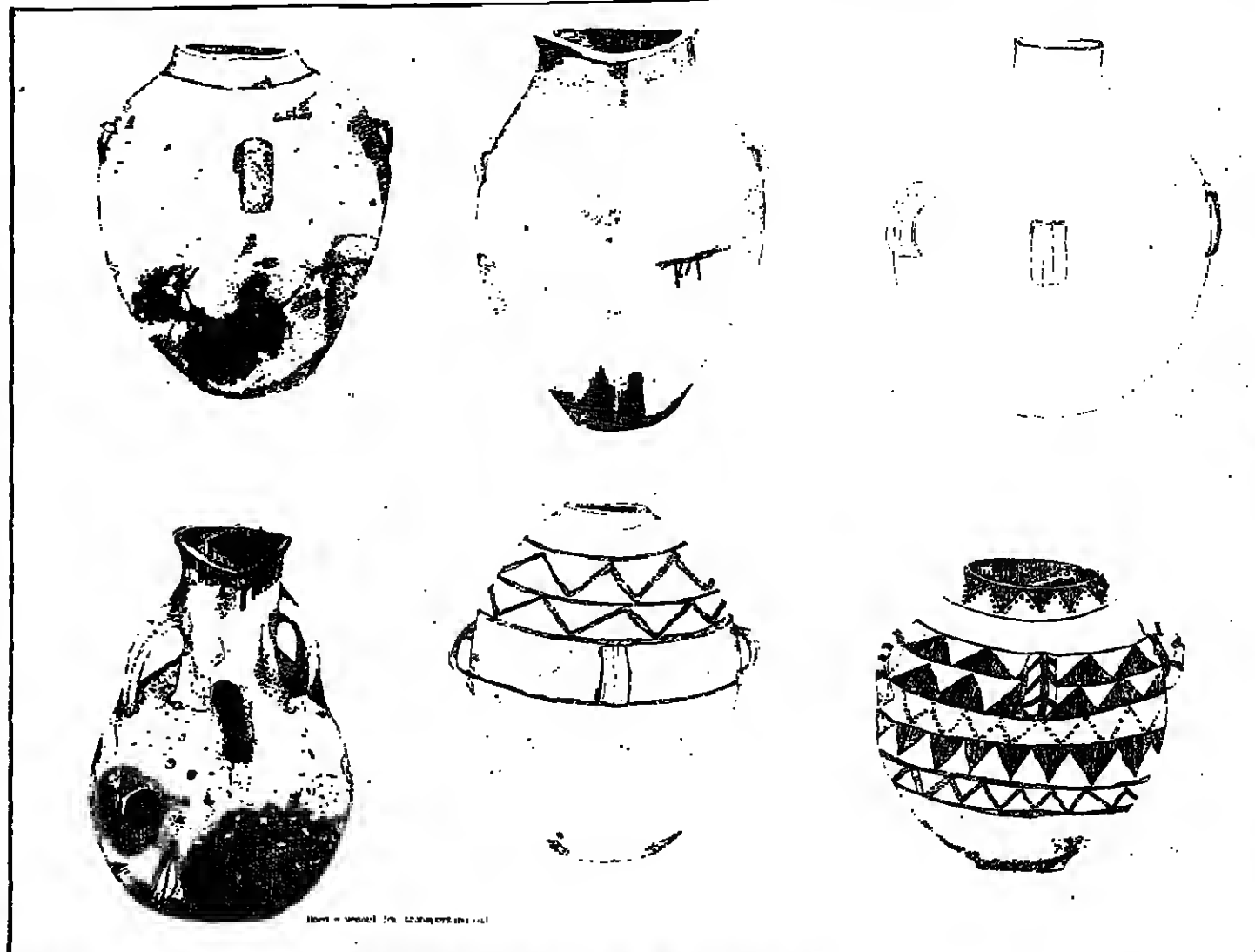
The process of building up the pots began with the base, which

would frequently be smeared over the surface of an upturned basket. The clay would be spread over this temporary base with the aid of many hands, smoothing, patting, rubbing, virtually caressing. There was little suggestion of forcing the material or imposing one's will on the clay, as a skilled potter working a wheel is tempted to do. After the clay had stiffened up the basket would be removed and the base turned over. This was followed by the gradual addition of thick coils or slabs placed onto the rim and held in place, using water to dampen the area which the additions would touch. With a large pot this process must proceed slowly, sometimes over a period of several days, as the weight of the wet clay might cause the body to collapse. The form thus seemed to emerge of itself, an organic growth expressing a common will. Even children might join in the process.

Finally, when the pots had been left to stand and semi-bake in the summer sun for periods ranging up to several weeks, the communal activity would recommence with the firing of the pots, using dung with brush wood as a start. The pots would then undergo their test or trial by fire, which would either give birth to a good pot or cause its death — which undoubtedly was rather frequent. The birth of the pot, or its removal from the makeshift "kiln" was a social event shared by the ladies and analogous to the birth of a child. The ladies would eagerly dig into the bed of dirt, with its covering of charred dung, to bring forth what was, in every sense, a product of the earth.

The ceremony of making pottery was integrated in a complex manner within the entire life of the family in a village. It was an integral aspect of the cycle of the seasons. It provided each woman a tangible sense that she had contributed to the formation of her home. Some women were of course more experienced — they had participated in the process each season for many years. Other women might participate for one or two years — just enough to supply the household with the pots she needed. However, the knowledge of making this pottery was shared by all the women. And the songs commemorating and celebrating this process provided a joyous focus. It could not be sufficient for a few people to maintain sufficient skill to make pots which could be sold commercially, even if only to the other villagers. For the tradition of village pottery to remain a living tradition, it had to remain a communal tradition.

A tourist, coming to Jordan, may find, in some antique or curiosity shop, some of these pots for sale by dealers uncertain of or



Variations in regional styles — Sifi — oil storage jar. And Hoeg vessel for transporting oil.

even evasive about their provenance. Indeed, a modest market has arisen for such pots. Some are bought by visitors, in particular from Germany. A few wealthy Jordanians have adopted the fashion of using them to decorate their yards or gardens. But in this process the pots have been removed from their village context and re-objectified as commercial objects, to be evaluated according to alien aesthetic criteria. What does a tourist see when he looks at such a pot? Does the tradition somehow inhere within the form, accessible to an outside observer? Can one read the forms of the pots as hieroglyph, icon or symbol of a coherent cultural context?

Perhaps within a generation Jordanians themselves may not be able to read the language of these pots. One village lady remembered certain pots which had been made by her husband's sister. But the pots had been destroyed when the roof of the house had collapsed. She recounted the tale of this loss with good humour. Jordanian society is changing, albeit somewhat fitfully. Houses in villages and towns are now being built apart from each other, disrupting the former sense of community. People's lives within their houses are becoming more isolated. Competitive schooling is replacing shared, communal acquisition of knowledge. Academic specialisations are replacing broad range of survival skills. Traditional distinc-

tions between men's and women's roles are becoming blurred. It is no longer considered shameful for a wife or even a woman to work outside the house. Mass produced products and foods are flooding home and

market. People are becoming cut off from the earth. The entire social context which gave rise to this tradition of pottery is disappearing.

It is now possible to assess this tradition from a certain perspective.



A clay water jug

Within the broad history of ceramics, this localised potting tradition may seem an aberration, a throwback, a momentary expedient, at best a small step in a line of progress leading inexorably to ceramic specialisation. Yet this tradition seems to us something more than this. In its own day the tradition was coherent and fulfilled, sufficient unto itself. It was a separate and viable line of ceramic evolution, an attractive alternative to competition, specialisation and commercialisation.

The forms of village pottery arose out of consensus and communal need rather than being imposed by an alien industry. They combined functionality with expressiveness. The pots constitute fully articulated statements in themselves, not seeking further technological innovation. The slab and coil methods are perfectly suited to their function. Even with such a modest innovation as a potters' wheel, something is lost as well as gained. The machine which helps one create forms also determines — even imposes — the forms to be created. The forms produced by the village potters are similar but not identical — this is communal production, not mass production. The expression grew from the definite pragmatism present in the potters' attitudes. Such expression reveals a hardened beauty of village affairs, which in broad terms is endearingly human. This warmth gives the pots spirit, and finally their strength.



Clay models of the ovens once used

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 73111-19 PROGRAMME DNE 16:00 Koran 16:30 Cartoons 17:00 Programme on chemistry 17:30 Local programme 17:40 Programme on world news 18:00 News summary in Arabic 18:05 Programme on Islam 18:15 Programme on environment 19:20 Agricultural programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:40 Programme review 22:00 Programme on expatriates 23:00 News summary in Arabic PROGRAMME TWO 18:00 Le Monde est a Vous 19:00 News in French 19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Married Dora (comedy) 21:10 Floodide 22:00 News in English 22:20 Hunter 23:10 The Contract		23:00 News Summary 23:05 Evening Show Continued 24:00 Close Down BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 724, 1523 KHz 07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Rhythms of the Sun 07:45 Reflections 08:00 News 08:09 24 Hours 08:15 World News 08:30 News Summary 08:					

Prince Raad to chair seminar on handicapped

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar will be held here Tuesday under the chairmanship of Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ibn Zaid to discuss a national centre for the rehabilitation of handicapped people in Jordan.

The seminar will dwell on a comprehensive report by a technical committee formed by the Ministry of Social Development on the feasibility of the projected centre which will carry out assessment of handicaps of various types and degrees and discuss steps to be taken for bringing the centre into being.

The centre, the first of its type in the Kingdom, will diagnose handicaps and offer guidance to the handicapped and their families and provide services to them, according to the director of the Ministry of Social Development's Special Education Department.

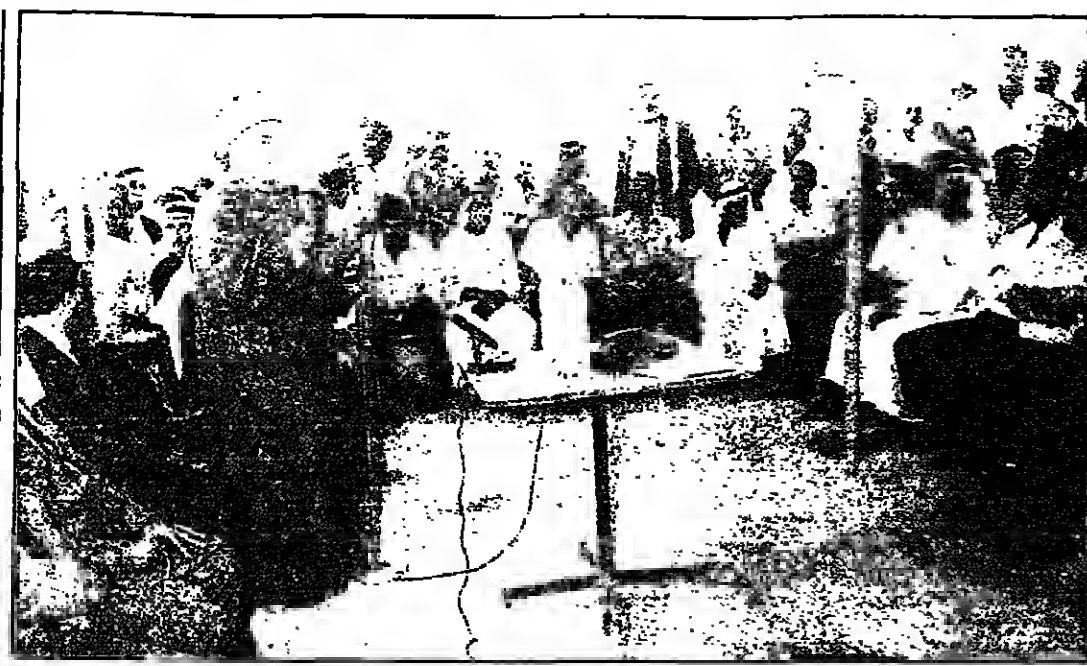
He said that the assessment of the handicap will be the first step for defining the type of rehabilitation or therapy needed for each case.

A committee which prepared the ground work for the project included representatives of the Lower House of Parliament, the Ministries of Education and Social Development, the University of Jordan, the Royal Medical Services, the National Centre for Mental Health, the Nazek Al Hariri Special Education Centre, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the Queen Alia Centre for the Hearing Impaired.

Zarqa council closes artesian wells

AMMAN (Petra) — Zarqa Governorate's local development council Sunday discussed citizen's encroachments on state land and drilling of further artesian wells, which has led to draining sources of water and increasing water salinity.

Having studied the effects of these measures, the council decided to close down the wells



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Monday speaks to pilgrims from Palestinian lands occupied since 1948 at the pilgrims camp in South Shuneh (Petra photo)

Khayyat welcomes 1st group of Palestinian pilgrims at Shuneh

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra, J.T.) — The first group of pilgrims from Palestinian lands occupied since 1948 arrived at the Jordan Valley town of South Shuneh Monday across the King Hussein Bridge on the Jordan River.

A ceremony to greet the pilgrims at the pilgrims camp here was organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs attended by Minister of Awqaf Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and the South Shuneh district governor.

Khayyat addressed the pilgrims, welcoming them to Jordan and wishing them a happy and successful trip.

Nearly 5,000 pilgrims from the occupied Arab territories, have registered with the Ministry of Awqaf to perform this year's pilgrimage to the holy places in Saudi Arabia.

The arrivals will stay at the camp, held at Ghor Nimrein, for a few hours to rest before resuming their trip to Mecca.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, which supervises the pilgrims' transportation and accommodation services, have contracted local transport companies to carry the pilgrims to and from Mecca and Medina.

The ministry has already made arrangements for the accommodation of the pilgrims in the two cities. The pilgrimage precedes the Eid Al Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice) which falls around July 26.

Arab children leave for home

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegates who took part in the 8th Arab Children's Congress that ended in

Amman Sunday started leaving for home Monday.

Children from Egypt, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Iraq and Oman have already left the country; and by July 7, all the children will be back with their families in their home country.

The children who concluded their congress with a visit to Her

Majesty Queen Noor to thank her for the hospitality accorded to them in Jordan, said in a joint statement that they felt more attached to their Arab Nation and more determined to help serve the cause of Arab unity.

The week-long congress was sponsored by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF).

FAO specialist starts agricultural survey

SALT (Petra) — A specialist from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has embarked on an agricultural survey in Balqa.

Ministry of Agriculture officials said the specialist will examine the employment of machinery on the pieces of land,

which are included in a project for the development of highlands with FAO assistance.

Following the survey, the specialist will draw up a study on means to improve the use of machinery on sloping hills which the ministry is now trying to reclaim and cultivate.

Egypt's public security chief arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Public Security Director Major General Mamdouh Bura'i arrived in Amman Monday on a six-day visit to Jordan and talks with Public Security Department (PSD) officials on Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in police related affairs.

Maj.-Gen. Bura'i will visit police institutions and acquaint himself with the Jordanian ex-

periments in the application of the comprehensive security system in the Kingdom.

Bura'i will also tour archaeological and tourist sites in the country.

PSD Assistant Director General Maj.-Gen. Nasouh Muhieddin and senior PSD officers were at the airport to welcome the Egyptian visitor.



HMoud meets Korean envoy: Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud Monday conferred with South Korea's ambassador to Jordan Tae-Jin Park on relations between the two countries in the field of agriculture and means for developing bilateral cooperation.

Hmoud discussed with Park the possibility of increasing Korea's assistance to Jordanian agricultural projects and training courses for Jordanian agricultural engineers and technicians.

They also discussed exchange of expertise in farming, and Hmoud briefed the ambassador on Jordan's experiments and government policies to stimulate and expand the agricultural sector.

Annual Summer scout camp in Ajloun opens

AJLOUN (Petra) — The annual summer scout camp at Ajloun was opened here Monday with the participation of 200 scouts from different governorates.

Ministry of Education's Secretary General Munther Al Masri opened the camp with a speech in which he said that the camp offers a chance for the participants to exercise team work and to assume different responsibilities.

Masri said that the scout camp was a good opportunity for youths from various districts to come together and exchange experience and prepare themselves

to offer useful work for their country and society.

The director of the Scouts Department at the Ministry of Education, which organised the camp activities, delivered a speech on the occasion which was attended by senior ministry officials and directors of education in Ajloun district.

Later Monday, Masri visited Dibbin National Park where he opened a permanent site for camping and launched the activities of 150 students involved in the camp programmes.

Kingdom has 35 per 1,000 infant mortality rate

Jordan leads Arab World in primary health care — Reid

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — With an infant mortality rate of 35 per 1,000 live births, Jordan has now joined China, Venezuela, and Sri Lanka as a model country in primary health care, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) Regional Director Richard Reid said Monday.

With a 98 per cent coverage against polio and triple vaccine (DPT), and an 87 per cent coverage against measles for children under the age of one, the Kingdom is now considered one of the leading countries in the Arab World in the protection of children against preventable diseases, Reid added.

Speaking at a press conference held jointly by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, Reid said the figures quoted were the result of a survey carried out in May, covering 11,290 mothers in all governorates in the Kingdom.

"This is an exceptional infant mortality rate (IMR) that puts Jordan in a category by itself in child protection," Reid said in reference to the Kingdom's IMR of 35 per 1,000 live births for children up to five years of age.

He said that development planners and economists consider the IMR as "the most sensitive indicator of how well a country is developed," and estimated the IMR for Jordan at "a little over 70 per 1,000."

According to Reid, Jordan has already surpassed the goal,

adopted by the Arab health ministers in April, of reducing in 1990 and in all Arab countries, the IMR to 50 per cent of the figure it was in 1980.

Jordan's IMR in 1980 was 75 per 1,000 live births, Reid said, and the survey, which was carried out jointly by the Health Ministry and UNICEF, showed that there is "a sharp fall" in the IMR which will continue to decrease further.

Reid said three factors were behind the reduction in the IMR in Jordan: The steady expansion and improvement of the primary health care (PHC) system in Jordan; the high level of immunisation coverage; and the "remarkable" work done against dehydration and diarrhoea, which he said was the "main cause of child death in the world."

The Director of the Department of Communicable Diseases at the Ministry of Health, Hani Al Shammout said that results of the survey showed the differences in the immunisation coverage between the different governorates was "minimal." He estimated the difference at 3 per cent.

"The highest immunisation



Richard Reid

coverage was found to be in the Balqa Governorate and the lowest in Amman," Shammout said.

Reid attributed that difference to the difficulty of doing house by house visits in the urban areas due to the concentration of the population.

Reid said that when given shots for polio and measles, and the triple vaccine (which protect against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus), children have a "basic shield against killer diseases that are preventable by immunisation."

"Jordan can be one of the first countries in the region to reach the WHO goal of eradicating polio in the world," Reid said, adding that few countries in the world, both developed and developing, have reached the level

of immunisation against polio that Jordan has attained.

Even some West European countries and some states in the United States of America did not reach the level of child immunisation coverage against measles that Jordan has achieved, Reid said.

He said that last year, and among the large countries in the region (more than 50 million inhabitants), Egypt had the highest immunisation coverage rate, which he said was 82 per cent for polio and DPT and 76 per cent for measles. He added that in comparison to Egypt, Jordan's performance in immunisation "stands out."

Reid said the possibility exists of the immunisation figures declining in the future. He cited Turkey and Syria as examples of countries that achieved high immunisation coverage during 1985 and 1986, but saw a decline after that.

However, he noted, neither of these two countries had "a health structure and network as good as Jordan's."

Now that Jordan has achieved a landmark in primary health care, UNICEF's attention will be focused on the "development" rather than the survival of children in the country, Reid said.

PHC Director Suleiman Qubein said that Jordan is working towards achieving the "Health for all by the year 2000," a goal set by the WHO.

Hammouri inspects preparations for Jerash Festival

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad Hammouri Monday visited the Greco-Roman city of Jerash and inspected archaeological sites at Um Qais and Oweilbeh.

Accompanied by the Department of Antiquities Director General Adnan Hadidi, the minister also inspected preparations underway for the July 13 opening of the 1988 Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

A statement by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that restoration work is now underway at the Adrian Arch, the Forum, Zeus Vault, the Southern Gate and other areas of the ancient city of Jerash in cooperation with a number of international teams.

The minister also inspected excavations work carried out by the Department of Antiquities in cooperation with a West German team at Um Qais.

Petra said that the Department of Antiquities has completed survey at Um Qais which precedes excavations for the ancient city of Gadara.

The Jerash festival will include 16 performances by Jordanian groups, neighbouring Arab countries and 13 major shows from foreign countries.

Apart from the performances there will be exhibitions of photographs, handicrafts, books and a traditional poetry festival.

Special tents have been prepared to serve as restaurants for visitors and a special cleaning company has been hired to ensure maximum comfort for visitors.

Beggar's nephews get inheritance

AMMAN (J.T.) — The question of who should inherit nearly JD 90,000 left behind by a 90-year old beggar who died five months ago has finally been settled by the Sharia (Islamic) Court in Amman.

A report in Al Dustour Arabic daily said that upon the death of the beggar called Rashida, the authorities discovered that she left behind a fortune deposited with the Arab Bank in Amman.

The Sharia Court found that the late Rashida was survived by two nephews Mohammad and Jamal and accordingly ruled that each nephew will receive JD 41,476 and that JD 2,800 should be paid to the court as fees and the cost of formal procedures while JD 150 should go to the woman who had prepared the late Rashida for burial.

Training course for teachers of pre-school classes opens at Ahlia

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A two-week advanced training course for teachers at the pre-school stage opened at the Ahlia (formerly CMS) School in Amman Monday.

A total of 35 participants are taking part in the course, which is organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) in cooperation with the University of Jordan, to promote methods of teaching children at this stage and upgrading the teachers' capabilities and skills.

Dr. Eleanor Duff from the United States is directing the training course in cooperation with three other foreign specialists.

The course is regarded as part of the NHF's preparations for establishing the first phase of a centre at the University of Jordan that caters for teaching children at pre-school age.

At NHF official said that the initial stages of the project which began in 1986 entailed developing curricula and teaching materials for children, and training was then given to teachers working at kindergartens in the SOS Children's Village at Tareq and the Salt Community Centre.

According to the official the second stage entails building the main centre and a model kindergarten at the University of Jordan and commencement of a similar

project at Yarmouk University to serve the northern regions of the country.

According to the official the centre at the University of Jordan, which is to be called Centre for Early Childhood Education, is designed to enhance pre-school child development by improving curricular materials and teacher proficiency.

He said the second phase of the project will also involve on-going research, information and activities which will be coordinated with the National Association for the Education of the Child recently established under the chairmanship of Her Majesty Queen Noor.



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh presents the ministry's shield to Ain Al Shams University's Audiology Department Director Dr. Saleh Suleiman Monday

Hamzeh, Egyptian expert discuss training Jordanians in audiology

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of the Audiology Department at the Egyptian Ain Shams University Dr. Saleh Suleiman called Monday on Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and discussed the prospect of training Jordanians for the National Jordanian Speech and Hearing Centre, which was opened here Sunday by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Dr. Suleiman announced that his department will offer two scholarships for post graduate Jordanian students in audiology in 1988 and two more in 1989.

Hamzeh in return, presented the Egyptian visitor with the ministry's shield in recognition of his efforts to help establish the National Speech and Hearing Centre in Jordan.

The centre, inaugurated Sunday, will provide diagnostic and rehabilitation services for people of all ages with various degrees and types of hearing problems. Hamzeh attended the opening ceremony with the Queen who inspected the centre's different sections and equipment.

Also Monday Hamzeh attended a ceremony for the swearing-in of 50 newly graduated Jordanian doctors and delivered a speech in which he pledged his ministry's continued endeavours to help find employment for Jordanian physicians and specialists here and abroad.

The health minister said he will lead a Jordanian delegation to North Yemen shortly to discuss prospects for employing Jordanian doctors in that country.

Lihya made available 159

posts for Jordanian doctors, but unfortunately only 55 doctors accepted the offer, which was made through the help of the ministry of health, Hamzeh noted.

The minister urged the doctors to benefit from all opportunities that can be presented through the Health Ministry.

He said that the taking of oath by doctors was an essential prerequisite for those joining the medical profession and practising medicine in the Kingdom.

OBITUARY

Al Bisharat and Abu Jaber families and their relatives and in-laws mourn the late Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, Najlaa Wasel Bisharat, wife of the late Kamal Bisharat and mother of Wasel, Hani, Ibrahim, Kamila, Salma, Basma and Dina, who passed away Monday, July 4, 1988. The funeral will be held at Al Bishara Roman Catholic Church in Jabal Luweibdeh today, Tuesday, July 5 at 3:00 p.m. after which she will be laid to rest in the same church. Condolences will be accepted from men and women at the deceased's residence in Jabal Luweibdeh, Amman.

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U.S. must accept blame

THE SHOOTING down of an Iranian civilian airliner by an American warship in the Gulf Sunday has been described by an American official as "an accident waiting to happen". That may be true, but it does not absolve the parties directly concerned of blame for the tragedy. We draw two principal conclusions from the incident: a) that the continuation of the Gulf war is bound to generate further tragedies such as this, and b) that the United States' exaggerated emphasis on technology and military overkill can never be a suitable response to essentially political disputes.

The Iranian government and people have suffered a string of recent setbacks in the political and military arenas, and they should realise that time only increases the odds against them in the war with Iraq. The Gulf war has included such horrors as attacks on cities, and the use of chemical weapons by both sides. It was probably inevitable that an accident such as the downing of the Iran Air civilian airliner would take place, and it remains likely that other similar, or even worse, tragedies will occur in the future. One way of helping to minimise such prospects is for Iran to accept the will of the international community and to enter into talks to resolve the conflict with Iraq according to U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The United States, for its part, must accept the major share of the blame for the accident and must recognise that military prowess is not the answer to all political or human dilemmas. We thought the United States learned its lesson in Lebanon several years ago, when all its naval firepower came to naught, and it had to retreat with several hundred dead American soldiers. The lesson is being learned again in the Gulf — or should be.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Ra'i: 'Fruitful cooperation'

THE Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee held meetings over the past two days to assess the progress in the joint companies and draw up plans for future cooperation in economic and trade fields. Jordan's joint committees with Syria, Iraq and Egypt have succeeded in laying a strong foundation for close cooperation which is regarded essential for any national and pan-Arab work. Any success in endeavours by two or more Arab states is bound to have a beneficial effect on the Arab Nation as a whole and is bound to contribute to the development of the Arab region. The Jordanian-Syrian experience aims to serve the people in both countries and pave the way for fruitful cooperation with other Arab states, and the committee meetings to Damascus constitute one more link in a long chain of efforts by the leaderships of both countries towards achieving more progress that can lead to economic integration. As we follow up news about the successful meetings we become more confident that the two Arab countries are following a sound course of action that would sooner or later open the door for a greater scope of cooperation and coordination among all Arab states.

Al Dustour: Bolstering bilateral ties

THE Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meetings can be considered as one more step towards bolstering bilateral relations under the guidance and directives of King Hussein and President Hafez Al Assad. There is no doubt that the great achievements realised through cooperation between Jordan and Syria in the past few years reflect the high degree of mutual understanding and determination on the part of both sides to forge ahead with greater impetus towards serving the Arab people in Jordan and Syria and the Arab Nation at large. Jordanian-Syrian cooperation and coordination attained good results in economic, agricultural and commercial fields and enhanced bilateral endeavours in other areas such as irrigation, transport, education, information, telecommunications and tourism. The joint companies operated by the two sides, especially the Jordan-Syria Land Transport Company and the Joint Maritime Company, represent one form of strong cooperation and a model for other Arab countries to copy. The successful meetings in Damascus have no doubt helped to strengthen bilateral ties and enhanced a commitment by Amman and Damascus to offer services to the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Sharb: Beneficial meetings

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai paid a two-day successful visit to Damascus to lead Jordan's side to the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meetings and to deliver a message from King Hussein to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. The successful meetings form one more stage in the two countries efforts to promote their bilateral cooperation and coordination in trade, economic and industrial fields. In the past two days, the prime ministers of Syria and Jordan, assisted by senior officials, reviewed progress in joint projects and companies and charted plans for the future. Jordan, which is strongly related to Syria and plans for the future, continues the drive towards bolstering other Arab countries, continues the drive towards bolstering these relations which are beneficial to all Arabs. The Damascus meeting reflects Jordan's orientation, and underlines the importance it attaches to its strong ties with all countries in the Arab World.

Dukakis is attacked for fuzzy image

By Christopher Hanson
Reuter

DAYTON, Ohio — Although Michael Dukakis is set to be named the Democratic Party candidate for November's presidential election, few Americans know much about him — and this is worrying his party handlers. Polls show his image among voters is vaguely positive, but fuzzy.

Political analysts say this vagueness makes him vulnerable to attack in the campaign in the run-up to the poll against Vice President George Bush, who will be the Republican Party candidate.



Michael Dukakis

This drop in support coincided with attacks by President Reagan, Bush and other Republicans on Dukakis, who campaigned last week in Dayton and elsewhere in the drought-hit Midwest.

The Republicans depicted the Massachusetts governor as a big-spending, tax-happy liberal so soft on crime that he backed a scheme in his own state to release murderers on weekend passes.

Those attacks are just the beginning, the analysts predict. They argue that Bush's own image is so negative that his only hope of victory is to make Dukakis look even worse.

Bush's Gallup poll rating dropped from 67 per cent last year to only 50 per cent in May, when Dukakis scored an impressive 66 per cent rating.

The survey showed that Bush's image had been hit hard by the Iran-contra scandal and that he was widely seen as "weak and

unconcerned with the needs of most Americans."

Republican political consultant Eddie Mahe said in an interview that little could be done to improve Bush's image, so the solution was to bash the Democrat.

"Every day all of us will carry around a baseball bat and figure out how we take another swing at Michael Dukakis — this is going to be a very, very brutal, noisy, disagreeable campaign to a lot of people," he said.

Bush's aides argue that voters will swing behind the vice president once they are persuaded Dukakis is, as the Republicans contend, far more liberal than most people appreciate.

The aides insist that Dukakis's support is "soft" and could easily be eaten away. Pollsters agree.

The survey also showed most voters felt Bush — who served as envoy to China and director of the Central Intelligence Agency — was much stronger than Duka-

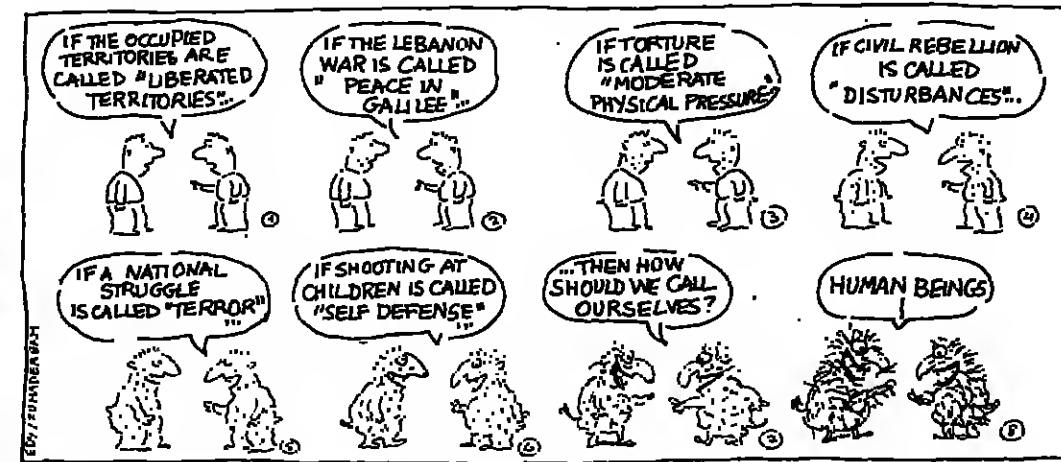
kis in foreign affairs and overall experience.

Some Democrats say Dukakis could offset his foreign policy weakness by choosing as his running mate Ohio Senator John Glenn, a former astronaut and war hero.

Dukakis appeared with Glenn in Dayton and drew wild applause by suggesting the senator was in the running. But Dukakis stressed he had not yet made a decision.

In his Midwest swing, Dukakis was clearly working to define himself to voters as moderate, competent, tough and compassionate.

He stressed themes with broad appeal — helping drought-hit farmers, fighting drugs, seeking full employment. But, citing the Reagan administration's record-high budget deficit, Dukakis refused to commit himself to many specific social service spending programmes.



AIPAC demands 100 per cent 'even when it hurts'

The following is the second of a two part series describing the activities of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC). It is reprinted from Power magazine.

From David to Goliath

Much of the credit for the transformation of AIPAC from the David to the Goliath of lobbies belongs to Dine, a self-confessed "Brooks Brothers Jew," according to Tivnan's study. When Dine took over AIPAC from the irascible and undiplomatic Morris Amitay, few people in the Jewish political community had heard of him. Certainly no one expected him to emerge as the community's most powerful leader.

Dine was raised in Cincinnati and attended a Reform temple there. He received degrees from Colgate and UCLA, and after stints with the Peace Corps, the U.S. Foreign Service, and the Brookings Institution, he worked as an aide to Senators Frank Church, Edmund Muskie, and Edward Kennedy.

When AIPAC's search committee announced its choice, a number of people who knew him were surprised to learn that he was Jewish. Dine is what he calls "a new Jew." In America this often means — as it does with Dine — a Jew who has little or no cultural or religious background but does have an overwhelming commitment to the state of Israel and is willing to exert himself financially or politically on its behalf.

His ascent to the top of America's most influential Jewish organisation reflects a generational transition in the Jewish political community. Previously the leaders of the community, including those who had helped to found AIPAC, were either rabbis or learned Jews; many of them were European refugees who had been steeped in the classic Jewish traditions, where Talmudic disputes are routine and intellectual and moral introspection is endless.

To many American Jews, particularly those who came of age after the Holocaust, relentless self-questioning and adherence to absolute codes of moral behaviour are unaffordable luxuries in a world that harbours enemies such as Hitler.

Many Jews with the latter mind-set have transferred their hatred of Hitler and European fascists to Arabs and their allies in the Soviet Union.

Thus, they believe, compromises with one's enemies — based on either moral or idealistic grounds — would only sow the seeds of Israel's (and ultimately the Jewish people's) destruction.

To this generation, politics is, to borrow from Karl von Clausewitz, the continuation of war — a war that the Jews' enemies have been fighting as long as there have been Jews.

Dine's mettle was first tested during the bitter dispute over the proposed sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia in 1981. In a secret meeting Dine presented AIPAC's directors with a memo of his strategy to defeat the proposed sale and then asked each of them to destroy the document to his presence.

When AIPAC's opponents tried to convince Americans to view the controversy over whether to sell the airplanes as a contest between President Reagan and Israel's unpopular prime minister, Menachem Begin, the specter of political anti-Semitism in the United States was raised as visibly as it had ever been.

The Reagan or Begin formula may have achieved its ugliest manifestation when, according to Tivnan, a wavering Republican senator received a pro-AWACS call from Gerald Ford in which the former president reportedly asked, "Are we going to let the fucking Jews run American foreign policy?" (Ford denies having said this.)

AIPAC leaned on every legislator with everything it had. Upon hearing that the late Senator Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska was planning to vote in favour of the sale, Dine called, Vito Corleone-style, to say, "I can't stop you, but I wish you wouldn't, because I want you to have a good relationship with the pro-Israel community, and they are not going to forget this one." In what may be a record for shameless lobbying (no mean achievement), AIPAC mailed a copy of the pulp novel Holocaust to each senator three days before the vote.

Dine slaughtered Reagan in the House, but the administration squeaked out the four-vote victory it needed in the Senate. It was, in Dine's words, "the benchmark. We lost the vote but we won the issue." In the following days Secretary of State Alexander Haig asked for Dine's help in getting a foreign aid bill passed.

After the lobby's performance on the AWACS issue, whenever arms sales were proposed to Arab governments other than Egypt, the State Department usually consulted Dine first. In addition, AIPAC's membership rolls grew and its financial picture brightened, making it an even more formidable adversary for an administration that wanted to display any sympathy whatsoever for the plight of the Palestinians.

The Percy factor

The dramatic improvement in AIPAC's ability to persuade didn't come about simply because everyone felt sorry for it after it lost the AWACS fight. It was rather the result of the lobby's willingness to make veiled threats and to back them with political assassinations. Only a few casualties were necessary before most congressmen got the point.

AIPAC's most celebrated victim, Charles Percy of Illinois, was viewed by all but the most secure pols as a sort of horse's head to anyone who considered stepping out of line. After the defeat of the well-connected and well-liked Republican senator in 1984, "the Percy factor" became an important addition to Washington's political lexicon.

Percy had committed two unforgivable offenses. First, as the

chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he had played a major role in shepherding the AWACS bill through the Senate. Second, shortly after taking over the committee, he had commented that Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was "more moderate" than some of the organisation's radical elements.

When Percy came up for reelection, AIPAC declared war against him on two fronts. Tom Corcoran, a right-wing Republican who challenged him in the primary, received \$285,000 from 55 pro-Israel PACs. With Percy weakened but not yet finished off, Paul Simon was abetted to the tune of \$3.1 million.

In case anyone failed to understand the point, Dine spelled it out for them. "All the Jews in America, coast to coast, gathered to oust Percy," he said. "And the American politicians — those who hold public positions now and those who aspire — got the message."

More than \$1 million of Simon's out-of-state help reportedly came from Michael Golan, an AIPAC member in Los Angeles. In a less than subtle attempt to exploit this success, in 1986 Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota invited Golan to speak with two colleagues who were wavering on a Saudi arms package.

At the meeting Golan speculated on what it would be like for the two members if they were the targets of negative advertisements similar to those that had brought Percy down. The tactic backfired when the two senators walked out. Alan Simpson of Wyoming noted, "You cannot build friendship on threats of intimidation or talk of political retribution or the ancient game of keeping score." Nevertheless, the package, which had already been emasculated in an attempt to placate AIPAC, was roundly defeated.

The exact connection between AIPAC and the pro-Israel PACs — almost all of which have nondescript names such as Roundtable PAC, National PAC, and Hudson Valley PAC — is a matter of considerable controversy. AIPAC would have it that it wouldn't know a pro-Israel PAC if it fell and broke its nose on it; the PACs, including the one directed by Dine's predecessor, Amitay, deny any direct connection to the lobby. The law dictates that it be this way; connection would be a violation of federal election laws. In 1986, according to the Wall Street Journal, 51 of these pro-Israel PACs were operated by AIPAC officials or by people who held seats on one of AIPAC's two governing bodies.

There's also a remarkable degree of consistency in their donation patterns. For instance, in 1986 Senator Robert Kasten of Wisconsin received \$117,000 from 31 pro-Israel PACs, none of which was located in Wisconsin; 19 of the PACs had officers who were also members of AIPAC's executive committee or national council.

A half dozen of these AIPAC-affiliated officers vehemently deny receiving anything but the most general information from AIPAC. Still, the coincidence is rather amazing.

When one AIPAC-connected PAC officer was asked why his group donated to Kasten rather than to his opponent, Ed Garvey, the officer reportedly replied that as the president of the NFL Players Association Garvey hadn't taken a strong enough position against the 1981 AWACS sale.

Dine refuses to discuss the issue with reporters. However, he authorised an AIPAC spokesman to read a statement to the Wall Street Journal in which AIPAC denied "most forcefully that any such coordination occurs," and insisted that the consistency of outlook is "a function of the nature of political activism and in no way connotes affiliation or connection."

AIPAC's obsessiveness

One of AIPAC's greatest strengths is its obsessiveness. Dine apparently believes that if any dissenting legislator goes unpunished, his colleagues will perceive it as a signal to steal the cookies from the cookie jar.

In 1982 James Thompson, the governor of Illinois, received sustained support from the Chicago Jewish community, presumably because his opponent, Adlai Stevenson, had made a number of anti-AIPAC votes in the Senate.

The fact that Thompson's job had nothing to do with the Middle East wasn't seen as relevant by either Dine or AIPAC's supporters. Again, Dine spelled out the message for the politically hard-of-hearing. "The memory of Adlai Stevenson's hostility toward Israel during his Senate tenure lost him the Jewish vote in Illinois — and that cost him the election."

In 1986 AIPAC worried that Senator Alan Cranston of California, a staunch AIPAC ally, was in danger of defeat by Republican Congressman Ed Zschau. Zschau, who has had a troubled relationship with AIPAC, was reportedly approached by Golan at a reception. Zschau was told "I'm going to get you like I got Percy."

Golan's employees then approached a far-right, anti-Zionist candidate, Edward Valters, with offers of \$120,000 in campaign funds — allegedly from "very conservative Republicans who don't want Zschau in there" — to run a third-party campaign in order to split the anti-Cranston vote. Valters received 109,856 votes. Zschau lost by 116,000.

Campaigns such as Cranston's, in which AIPAC and the Jewish PACs go all out on behalf of liberal Democrats (who are traditionally favoured by Jews) are becoming increasingly rare.

When Dine took over the organisation, he apparently decided to redirect its sails into the winds of Reaganism. AIPAC's literature began to pay almost Reaganite attention to the Soviet threat. An AIPAC insider quoted by Tivnan put it this way: "We want to broaden Israel's support within the Right — with the people who don't care what's happening on the West Bank but care a lot about the Soviet Union."

To this end, AIPAC began to support New Right candidates over progressive candidates simply because they had voted for aid to Israel. Congressman Barney Frank of Massachusetts, one of the few

OPEN FORUM

We must do better

Editor's Note: The following was originally sent as a letter to the Ministry of Tourism

After returning from holiday, June 17-26 in Damascus and Latakia, I must make a strong complaint about the way travellers are treated upon re-entry into Jordan via Ramtha.

The Syrians were far more polite and efficient as we left their checkpoint. My daughters and I were graciously received into a clean, neat office by a well-groomed woman who treated us as if we were guests in her home. We sat comfortably while she asked us to declare the money in our possession and hand over the paper stating how much of what currency we carried upon entry. After pleasant conversation, she wished us a nice trip and said she hoped we had enjoyed our visit.

But, at the Jordanian checkpoint, what a contrast! Our possessions and baggage were literally ransacked, dirtied and damaged. Fresh fruits were smashed; packages ripped; contents scattered and sweets crushed. My bag was burned on the front and the strap burned completely through.

Ladies were rudely directed to the female inspector by a policeman who pointed, then pushed us into a dim, fetid cell-like room to have our handbags searched. Seated on the grimy floor was a filthy gypsy woman, clothed in foul, torn black rags. Why do we have such person to receive travellers?!! This person is the first female one encounters upon entering Jordanian territory via Ramtha. What a welcome! And what a terrible image of our country to present to foreigners!!

We MUST do better than this! Tourists confronted with such awful incidents may turn around and go home rather than visit our country. Or, having visited it, will never return and will tell every one they know what they have witnessed. Or maybe publish an article about their unfortunate experience. Our enemies would love to obtain such damaging material to cast a bad light on our country.

Never mind the coarse, abusive, insolent officials who tore the baggage apart; fouled anything left clean; kicked and threw things about and swore and yelled at all within hearing range. They also tore out all removable bits of the taxi interior and luggage boot, as well as the door panels. One hopes such harsh treatment is reserved for public vehicles and not costly private cars. In any case, there is no need for insults, blows, screaming and foul language during inspection, harassing and exhausting already weary travellers on a hot day.

Lucia Clark Malhas

legislators who's willing to criticise AIPAC on the record, says that he shares the organisation's general philosophy when it comes to the Middle East but is bothered that the group lets "right-wing Republicans get off much too easy." Frank thinks that AIPAC forces liberals to work harder than New Right candidates to win its support because AIPAC fears to tread on the toes of its newfound allies.

Indeed, in the immediate aftermath of the AWACS loss Dine pinpointed the location of the lobby's weakness as "a lack of personal relationships" with the New Right senators who had been elected in the Reagan landslide of 1980.

To address the problem, AIPAC launched a campaign designed to ingratiate itself with the Christian Right. It sponsored prayer breakfasts on Capitol Hill with Tel-Evangelists Jimmy Swaggart and Pat Robertson. It embraced the views of Jerry Falwell and other leaders of the movement even though one of them insisted that "God does not hear the prayers of a Jew."

In perhaps the most bizarre example of its toadying AIPAC failed to criticise the Far Right's hatchet man, Congressman Robert Dornan, when he called a Soviet spokesman a "disloyal, betraying dirty little Jew."

The saying "If money talks, early money shouts" has become a cliché in the political world. The money provided by wealthy Jews to PACs that are directed by AIPAC members can ensure that a candidate gets a full hearing and prevent his opponents from getting the opportunity to speak out against him.

In 1986 right-wing senators in New York and Pennsylvania were boosted so powerfully by early pro-Israel money that their opponents were never given a chance to defeat them.

Dine's denials to the contrary, almost no one in Washington believes that AIPAC doesn't act as a guide, both for candidates and for PACs, when it comes to doling out pro-Israel money.

Young candidates are often approached by local AIPAC members when they're still in their state legislatures. The candidates are tutored on the Middle East and then financed when they decide to run for Congress.

This aspect of AIPAC's work doesn't particularly annoy politicians: it is, after all, the kind of old-time machine politics that everyone understands. What ticks off many congressmen is how little running room AIPAC gives even to its friends — particularly to liberals.

"AIPAC refuses to grant that just as we have to vote for at least one big weapon system each year, we've also got to be able to go against the Israel lobby once in a while to prove our independence," explains an aide. "They demand 100 per cent every time, even when it hurts, even when they don't need you."

One occasion that definitely raised the level of congressional resentment against the lobby was Dine's decision to help the administration press for a foreign aid bill in 1984. The bill included a number of Central American provisions that most liberals couldn't stomach. AIPAC made it clear that the vote would be considered a test of loyalty even though congressmen had assured Dine that Israel's portion of the aid would be retained even if the bill failed. The bill passed, according to many observers, largely because of AIPAC's lobbying.

Americans like Israelis

AIPAC's adversaries are convinced, perhaps out of wishful thinking, that the resentment that has been building in Congress against the lobby's strong-arm tactics will soon manifest itself in an angry backlash. Indeed, signs that AIPAC might be heading for trouble are easy to see. The Pollard case, the Iran-contra connection and recent television coverage of Israel's harsh military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza present a considerably less rosy picture of the Jewish state to Americans than the one that AIPAC presents to Congress.

A recent Los Angeles Times poll indicates that Americans, including Jewish Americans, are far more sympathetic to a Palestinian state and far more open to negotiations with the PLO than AIPAC will allow any congressman to be.

Moreover, AIPAC's relentless campaign to shut down the PLO's information office in Washington and its United Nations mission — seen by many to be a violation of First Amendment rights and international law — has been criticised across the board in the media and has even left a number of Israel's staunchest supporters noticeably uncomfortable.

But will the Arab lobby be able to exploit the undercurrent of resentment? When push comes to shove, as it inevitably does with AIPAC, Americans still like and admire the Israelis and not the Arabs.

Phenomena such as terrorism and oil shortages, which AIPAC's literature highlights, ensure that in the near future the Arabs will remain as unpopular with Americans as they are today. Indeed, when Arab leaders such as Jim Zogby and former Senator James Abourezk offer their help to political candidates, they are told, according to Zogby "that the best thing your people can do for me is to leave me alone."

Of course, many American Jews object to the militantly right-wing definition that AIPAC has given to the term "pro-Israel" but these Jews remain underorganised and unfunded. The few times that major Jewish leaders questioned the policy of unquestioning support for the Israeli hard line, they quickly ceased to be major Jewish leaders.

At the opening session of AIPAC's convention, Robert Asher, the group's president, told the audience, "AIPAC is not — I repeat, not — the most powerful lobby in Congress.... All we have ever asked is that members hear our story and vote their conscience."

Seated next to Asher on the dais was Dine. I bet he was trying hard not to laugh.

Jackson appeals for release of hostages

BEIRUT (R) — American politician Jesse Jackson appealed Monday to the captors of foreign hostages in Lebanon to free them as a step towards peace and security in the Middle East.

"The first step for peace in the Middle East and Lebanon starts by freeing all the hostages," the defeated contender for the Democratic presidential nomination told Beirut's Al Safir daily.

"To those who are bearing me, release Terry Anderson, Terry Waite and all the hostages as an investment for a peaceful and secured future," Jackson said in an interview he gave at his home in Chicago.

Jackson said he was concerned at the fate of 10 American nationals who are among 18 Westerners missing in Lebanon and believed

kidnapped by pro-Iranian fundamentalists.

Anderson is an American journalist kidnapped in 1985. Waite, a British church envoy, was seized in 1987.

"Those people who are held as hostages were convicted and kept in captivity because of policies they did not make," Jackson said.

He was apparently referring to the policies of the American government in the region and towards Iran, whose revolutionary Islamic ideals are held by groups holding foreign nationals in Lebanon.

Jackson, who helped release an American pilot captured by Syrian forces in 1983, said:

"To those men in the Middle East who kidnapped foreigners through their battles of survival in



Jesse Jackson order to maintain their struggle, I tell them:

"You have expressed your stands, everybody has heard your voice and now the first step should be toward the solution. To keep holding the hostages means that the Middle East would be the hostage of all hostages."

Netanyahu wants new pact with U.S.

TEL AVIV (R) — The rising leader of Israel's right-wing Herut party, Binyamin Netanyahu, says the United States should sign a NATO-style strategic alliance treaty with Israel to secure Western interests in the Middle East.

American-educated Netanyahu, 38, who quit as Israel's United Nations ambassador to run for parliament, said the treaty would form a basis for eventual peace between Israel and the Arabs.

In an interview with Reuters, he also advocated expelling hundreds of Palestinian "inciters" to end the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"A formal treaty would not be subject to revocation like the existing memoranda of understanding. It would create an axis of stability and strength for Western interests in the Middle East," Netanyahu said Sunday.

"I would suggest we make a

series of covert and in some cases overt alliances based on a formal strategic treaty between Israel and the United States.

"It would also give more assurance to those Arab leaders and states that seek protection from the radicals," he said.

U.S. leaders have avoided such a formal commitment to Israel. Netanyahu caused an upset last week when he topped a first-round poll of Herut parliamentary candidates for the Nov. 1 elections. He wants to be prime minister some day.

"The real conflict in the Middle East is not between Israel and the Arabs but between radicals and non-radicals," he said.

He stood firm by Herut's rejection of any withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and rejected a U.S. proposal for a limited international conference to launch Arab-Israeli peace talks.

According to Netanyahu, the

"greatest danger" to Israel would be the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Asked about a population explosion among the 1.5 million Palestinians in the occupied territories and the 700,000 Arabs in Israel, he said: "I think the demographic time-bomb is a mythical exaggeration."

"The real danger would be the establishment of a PLO terrorist state on the mountains overlooking the Israeli coast. At that point, the clock would indeed start ticking for Israel."

Rejecting the "territorial compromise" proposed by Labour and the United States, he said: "We don't think we can produce 'peace in our time' or peace tomorrow. We believe only an evolutionary approach can bring peace."

"The only kind of reasonable peace we can have is an armed peace. This is the Middle East, not the middle west."

Clashes engulf Bourj Al Barajneh

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shells, grenades and machinegun bullets pounded a Palestinian refugee camp in south Beirut Monday wounding 20 women and children in renewed fighting between rival Palestinians.

Some 1,200 fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat fought off an assault by Syrian-backed rivals as refugees huddled for safety in basements, independent Palestinian sources said.

delivered to international news agencies his forces killed five Abu Musa fighters in the assault. Independent sources could not confirm the claim.

The battles were the latest in a three-month-old struggle between

Abu Musa and Arafat for control of Beirut's refugee camps, which has killed at least 100 people and forced thousands to flee to safer areas of the Lebanese capital.

Abu Musa forces seeking to drive Arafat's men out of Beirut forced more than 100 to evacuate the nearby Shatila camp June 27.

"We warn that Bourj Al Barajneh is not Shatila and we will defeat all conspiracies," Ainan's statement said.

The Palestinian sources, however, said they expected Abu Musa forces to try to push into Bourj Al Barajneh in the same way. Residents said they feared the violence would become much worse if this happened.

An Abu Musa spokesman

Monday accused Arafat of giving personal orders to his fighters in Bourj Al Barajneh to start the fighting and said the PLO chairman wanted to force the Abu Musa men out of the Beirut camps.

U.S. envoy defends F-18 sales to Kuwait

KUWAIT (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, Wilson N. Howell, Sunday defended the proposed sale of 40 U.S.-made F-18 jets to this country in face of congressional opposition in Washington.

"The Kuwaiti request is a logical and defensible one on all counts," said Howell in an interview with the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) on the eve of the upcoming official visit to the United States by the crown prince and prime minister, Sheikh Saad Abdullah Al Sabah, July 10.

Underlining Kuwaiti and U.S. concern for the security and stability of the Gulf region in face of Iranian threats, Howell said the arms request "reflects Kuwait's judgment of the foreseeable threat and what it means for

defensive purposes."

"We have a request from a friendly nation that has demonstrated defensive needs. The sale will therefore contribute to Kuwait's security and the stability of the region and therefore it has the strong support of the U.S. administration," he was quoted as saying.

Kuwait is also seeking to buy 300 air-to-ground Maverick missiles to be mounted on the aircraft.

The Kuwaiti ambassador to the United States, Sheikh Saad Al Sabah, told the AP last week the sophisticated fighter-bombers his country is seeking under a \$1.9 billion deal would be "worthless" if Congress refuses to include the missiles.

Israeli party proposes 'the Palestinian option'

TEL AVIV — The Citizens' Rights Movement recognises the Palestinians' right to self-determination and demands that the PLO, which it considers the Palestinians' representative, recognise Israel's right to a sovereign and secure existence as a condition for peace negotiations. This was stated at a press conference outlining the principles of the CRM's political platform, here yesterday (Sunday).

The CRM also believes that united Jerusalem is Israel's capital and that its permanent status must be anchored in a peace treaty with consideration for the religious and national needs of the peoples living in it, the platform adds. Jerusalem's status as Israel's capital is not open to negotiation, but the national needs and religious affinities of other residents must be negotiated as part of the peace treaty.

"In contrast to the Jordanian option, the transfer option, territorial compromise, and other options bounced around in Israeli

policy, we present the Palestinian option," CRM leader Shulamit Aloni said.

"The large parties have been running away for more than 20 years from the Palestinian option. They run to Morocco, to Moscow, to Egypt...but the Palestinian option, which is the heart of the problem, isn't going anywhere, it stays here and becomes worse," she said.

Knesset Member Yossi Sarid said the battle against the intifada was hopeless because it was being conducted by force alone, without any political initiative. The collective punishments, such as curfews and deportations, only served to aggravate the uprising, turning many who were not part of it into its victims, Sarid added.

The settlements, which are a burden to security and increase conflict between the settlers and Arabs, would not determine Israel's borders, but would also not necessarily be uprooted — The Jerusalem Post.

Bush treads the Middle East minefield

Following are excerpts from an interview that the Jerusalem Post had with U.S. Vice-President George Bush. It was published in the Post on July 1.

WASHINGTON — By almost all accounts, Vice President George Bush has the best resume in Washington. A highly decorated World War II fighter pilot and Yale University graduate who later successfully built up an oil business in Texas, Bush went on to become a U.S. congressman, ambassador to China and the United Nations, chairman of the Republican National Committee, director of the Central Intelligence Agency and, finally, vice president. And now, he wants to become president, with only Michael Dukakis standing in his way.

In response to a question, Bush described the political influence of the American Jewish community as "pretty strong." But he defended the right of American Jews and other supporters of Israel to get deeply involved in their lobbying efforts.

"I sometimes disagree with the positions," he said, referring to the lobbying efforts of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC). "I can't say I have 100 per cent agreement. But they're entitled to do their thing. That's part of our system, and that doesn't trouble me."

He rejected the notion that a too-aggressive Jewish community could create a backlash against American Jews in the United States. "No," he said. "I don't sense that at all."

If elected president, Bush said that he would understandably feel frustrated if various groups were to strongly oppose his policies. "If I were president, and if anybody — whether Jewish pressure out of AIPAC or whether it was enormous pressure (from others) — went against what I wanted to do as president and what I pledged to do as president, I expect I would be frustrated. But that hasn't happened to me yet. I am not president yet."

Bush said he continues to strongly oppose any increased Soviet role in the Middle East. He also insisted that any international peace conference should serve only as a "catalytic move" to encourage Jordan to enter into direct negotiations with Israel.

"I do not want to see an ongoing, permanent, increased Soviet influence in the Middle East," he said. "I don't think that's what an international conference has to mean."

He said there may be different

views within the Reagan Administration on the proposed international conference and its ongoing role, including how long it should stay in effect. "But I am just telling you what George Bush feels," he said, stating out, for the first time, his own position on this sensitive question.

"It should be whatever is minimal, whatever is required to give King Hussein the credibility in this broad and highly complex world to go and do the direct negotiations. In the best of all worlds, that would be it...without further reference to multilateral action. That's my view."

When asked whether he had seen a change in Soviet policy in the Middle East that would justify increased diplomatic involvement in the region, he replied, "No, not particularly."

Asked whether the Soviets should re-establish full diplomatic relations with Israel as a precondition to their participating in an international conference, the vice president replied cautiously: "That's a matter for the parties. I Bush said that limiting the conference to the five permanent members of the Security Council "makes pretty good sense. We have differences with some in Israel on this, but I think it's a very valid premise."

The vice president said that recent statements by the PLO, including the highly publicised statement by PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif, have not yet met the long-standing U.S. conditions for recognition of the PLO.

In addition to clearly accepting U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist, the PLO must also renounce terrorism and rewrite its National Covenant to delete any references to the destruction of Israel, he said.

"We keep hearing that the PLO has all but recognised

Israel's right to exist. 'The PLO has done this and the PLO has done that.' The PLO must have a direct, definitive, clear statement regarding recognition of the appropriate U.N. resolutions — 242, particularly, and 338 — and renunciation of terror."

"And it always stops short of that," he continued. "I know that [PLO chairman Yasser] Arafat is under pressure inside the PLO. And I think, to some degree, we can be sensitive to that."

But Bush said that the fundamental U.S. approach to the PLO will not change until the PLO first changes its own policies.

The vice president expressed his continuing support for the 1978 Camp David Accords. "It's a framework from which something else good can happen," he said.

Bush flatly opposed the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, suggesting that Dukakis has waffled on this issue.

He said he would support some sort of "confederation," as suggested in President Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, peace initiative. "It's a good framework," he said, referring to that plan.

Bush sharply criticised suggestions by Dukakis that U.S. foreign policy should be more "multilateral" in its overall orientation.

"You see, I've got a different feeling, in terms of Michael Dukakis, on these international organisations — the utility of them," he said. "I was there [during his term as ambassador to the U.N.]. I know the strengths of the United Nations. I know the shortcomings of the United Nations."

He said it was "somewhat naive" to believe that the U.N. is "suddenly going to be much more effective in terms of peacekeeping."

Bush also disagreed with

Iran vows to avenge U.S. attack on plane

(Continued from page 1)

been carried out intentionally, has immensely endangered the safety of civilian aircraft routes in the region."

Off Iran's southern coast, mutilated bodies, including those of several children, have been recovered since the plane's destruction shortly after leaving Bandar Abbas for Dubai.

Iran said also it called on the United Nations to ensure that the U.S. military personnel involved in the downing be put on trial.

A note presented to Perez de Cuellar also demanded "full compensation" by the United States and the withdrawal of U.S. naval forces from the Gulf, said Ambassador Sirous Nasser, head of the Iranian mission to the U.N.

Nasser's statement rejected as "ridiculous" the official U.S. position that the airliner was shot down mistakenly.

"The attack, contrary to the claims by the United States, is indeed a deliberate one," the statement said.

It said the Airbus airliner is three times as long as F-14 and has a wingspan six times wider than the fighter, could not have been travelling at more than 400 knots, well below the speed of an attacking F-14; and should have been sighted at the low altitude at which it was travelling.

Iranian Ambassador to France Ali Ahani said Monday that the jetliner received no advance warning of what he called an "inhuman act."

Speaking at a news conference at the Iranian embassy, Ahani said the attack against the jetliner was "a perfect example of state terrorism" that was the "direct responsibility of the American government."

He called on the French government to condemn the attack. U.S. naval investigators headed for the Gulf Monday to carry out President Ronald Reagan's order to investigate the incident.

Iranian leaders also branded Reagan a murderer and called for attacks on U.S. interests around the world.

"In the name of the Iranian nation, I declare the person of (President) Reagan and the

American government as criminals and murderers," President Ali Khamenei said in a message on Tehran Radio.

He said the downing of the plane was a "savagely and ruthless crime."

Iran's designated future leader, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, said his country should focus its fight against the United States while Muslims attacked U.S. interests world-wide.

Diplomatic analysts said a bitter verbal attack on the United States by Iran was predictable.

But it was not clear just what Iran would do in retaliation at a time when it sought to end its diplomatic isolation over the Iran-Iraq war and expand its foreign ties.

The chief Iranian said the Airbus had been on the correct flight path when hit.

Mohammad Reza Majidi, managing director of Iranair, told Tehran Radio that Flight 655 was "right in the middle" of a pre-scheduled 20-knot (nautical mile) corridor when it was hit.

"The Americans are talking nonsense. They want to escape the shame," he said.

Majidi said Tehran had invited international aviation experts to go to Iran and examine documents relating to the incident, including the plane's flight recorder. He did not say if the recorder had been recovered.

The commander of the USS Vincennes said he was leaving for the Gulf that he would defend his ship if threatened, and the Pentagon is standing by his decision to shoot down the passenger jet.

Captain Will C. Rogers received support Sunday from the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Adm. William Crowe, who said the airliner was outside commercial air lanes and ignored repeated warnings to pull away from U.S. ships in the Gulf.

"A full investigation will be conducted, but it is our judgment that based on the information currently available, the local commanders had sufficient reasons to believe their units were in jeopardy and they fired in self defence," Crowe told reporters.

Democratic presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson said Monday the White House should reveal its Middle East policy but that the U.S. should maintain its presence in the Gulf.

"We in fact must move more quickly now to use our strength to get Iran and Iraq back to the negotiating table," Jackson said on CBS Television's "This Morning" programme. "We've not done this as vigorously as we should have done it."

Jackson said the administration should clarify "to what end are we there. The issue is not did the technology fail, did our computers fail. Fundamentally, has our policy failed?"

Democratic nominee-to-be Michael Dukakis said Sunday that "our armed forces have a right to defend themselves," while Republican George Bush would not comment on the destruction of the Iranair plane.

In Dubai, the Iranian community expressed anger at the United States.

"Who believes that the Americans thought the Airbus was an F-14?" asked an official at the Iranian consulate.

Black banners flew at the Iranian consulate in Dubai where grieving relatives of passengers from the Airbus gathered.

The uprising, he continued, has "hurt Israel from time to time when you have something that appears to the American people as an excessive use of force or less than sympathetic way of handling the problem. I don't want to mislead you; it causes problems."

He said there may be different

views within the Reagan Administration on the proposed international conference and its ongoing role, including how long it should stay in effect. "But I am just telling you what George Bush feels," he said, stating out, for the first time, his own position on this sensitive question.

"It should be whatever is minimal, whatever is required to give King Hussein the credibility in this broad and highly complex world to go and do the direct negotiations. In the best of all worlds, that would be it...without further reference to multilateral action. That's my view."

When asked whether he had seen a change in Soviet policy in the Middle East that would justify increased diplomatic involvement in the region, he replied, "No, not particularly."

Moscow calls for American withdrawal

(Continued from page 1)

Britain said it profoundly regretted the deaths of those aboard the plane but endorsed the U.S. explanation that its forces believed they were acting in self defence.

"The British government profoundly regret the loss of life on the Iranian airliner and extend their deep sympathy to the bereaved. This has been a tragedy for all concerned," it said. But, the statement from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office added: "We fully accept the right of forces engaged in such hostilities to defend themselves."

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti cited recent U.N. calls for a ceasefire in the Gulf and said the incident underscored the

"the serious position of inferiority in which the authority of the United Nations finds itself in that area."

Peter van Vliet, spokesman for the Dutch foreign ministry, said the shooting was "a very regrettable incident in a complicated situation."

In Paris, Ayatollah Mahdi Rouhani, spiritual head of the Shi'ite community in Europe and an opponent of Ayatollah Khomeini, demanded the resignation of the naval commander involved in the incident and the "prosecution of the authors of this horrible homicide."

The Libyan official news agency JANA called the downing a "disgraceful terrorist act."

In Israel, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told reporters:

"There is no doubt this is human error, a painful error. It happened to the Russians, it happened to the Americans, and it could happen to any country."

Poland expressed regret at the downing, saying it proved the need for a negotiated settlement in the Gulf.

A Pan Am spokesman in West Germany said the airline had cancelled its regular Monday flight from Frankfurt to Karachi as a precautionary measure. He declined to give further details.

The U.S.-led NATO military alliance, which has its headquarters in Brussels, issued a terse statement regretting the loss of life.

Syria said the shooting down of the plane was an ugly crime.

King pays brief visit to Iraq

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation between both brotherly countries on issues of mutual concern, Radio Jordan said.

The King was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shakir.

The King's talks with President Hussein were attended on the Jordanian side by Rifai, Qasem and Sharif Zaid while Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and other senior officials attended on the Iraqi side.

The King was received upon arrival and seen off upon departure from Baghdad by the Iraqi president and senior Iraqi officials.

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CAEU talks open today

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — Economy and finance ministers from 13 Arab countries meet here Tuesday to discuss recommendations by a special working group headed by Lebanese Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss on ways to reactivate financially-crippled Arab League organisations.

An eight-member Arab ministerial committee, which met in Amman in January, had called for a meeting of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) at the prime ministerial level to discuss these recommendations. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi are expected to take part in the CAEU meeting at the Amman Plaza Hotel.

Official sources at the Ministry of Industry predicted the meeting will be "one of the most critical sessions to be held by the council." They said that the Arab delegations will discuss the proposals for a solution in the financial

troubled Arab League organisations and will decide which of these will survive.

The Arab League secretariat has received reports from Arab states on their position vis-a-vis the recommendations made at a meeting in January of the eight-member ministerial committee.

The committee, which represents Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon had sent copies of a reassessment report of the functions of the Arab organisations to respective governments for approval.

The Jordan Times has learned that the recommendations by the working group included proposals to merge some of the Arab

League organisations with similar functions and the closure of some departments.

Official sources said the expected changes aim at eliminating duplication of work and the improving of efficiency.

Over the last three years, the work of Arab League organisations, set up in the 1970s to enhance pan-Arab economic cooperation, has been irregular or frozen as several Arab states continued to default on their financial commitments to these organisations.

In an interview published in April, outgoing CAEU secretary general Mahdi Obeidi appealed to Arab countries to prevent political differences from affecting inter-Arab economic relations and to do all they can to enhance the council and its branches and affiliated companies.

"It is imperative that resolutions adopted by the Amman Arab summit of 1980, concerning economic activity between Arab states, should be implemented if economic integration among Arab countries is to be achieved," he said.

Talented, skilled workforce keeps up Jordan's progress

This is the first of six articles on Jordan's economic development published by the Arab British Commerce in its latest issue.

DESPITE its limited natural resources, Jordan has in the past 15 years achieved remarkable economic and social progress.

Thanks to skilful planning, the efficient use of the country's well-trained workforce and the channelling of substantial remittances and aid funds into profitable investments in industry, farming and public services, Jordan's economy grew by more than 10 per cent a year between 1976 and 1982, a rate which ranked among the highest in the world during that period.

Although growth rates, measured by trends in gross national product (GNP) at market prices, have since slowed down considerably, to almost five per cent in 1985 and only 3.7 per cent in 1986, they nevertheless remain relatively good compared with those of many other developing countries.

Jordan is blessed with one of the most important elements of economic progress: A talented and skilled people. It has one of the highest literacy rates among Third World countries and its industrial and managerial workforce not only meet local requirements but also contribute to progress in other Arab countries, particularly the Gulf states.

Jordanians working in Arab Gulf states, whose number is estimated at 325,000 in late 1987, send home more than JD 400 million a year (\$1,180 million). Topping the list of Jordan's foreign exchange earners, remittances have for many years accounted for just over a fifth of the country's GNP.

Aid received from Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf states as well as from other countries and regional and international agencies, especially the World Bank, is the country's second-biggest foreign exchange source and finances many of its main development schemes.

Net aid disbursements to Jordan totalled \$686 million in 1984, but declined to \$537 million in 1986. Arab donors, which provide most of the country's aid receipts, are expected to increase their disbursements to Jordan to about \$590 million in 1988.

Exports, mainly phosphate rock, potash and chemical fertilizers, together with re-exports and income earned from tourism and other invisibles, represent the third largest foreign exchange source.

Exports of locally produced goods peaked at JD 261 million in 1984. In 1986, they fell by 13 per cent to JD 226 million but the figure for the first 10 months of 1987 was about four per cent up on that for the equivalent period of 1986.

Re-exports stood at a record JD 79 million in 1982, but have since dropped considerably, reaching only about JD 30 million in 1986. In the first 10 months of 1987, however, they more than doubled to JD 56.4 million.

Jordan has traditionally suffered from large trade deficits. The recent steady decline in imports, which fell from JD 1,074 million in 1985 to JD 850 million in 1986, reduced the deficit from JD 957 million to JD 625 million respectively.

One interesting feature of Jordan's foreign trade is the recent

emergence of other Arab countries as an important market for Jordanian industrial and farm products. Arab states have in the past three years accounted for about half Jordan's exports.

Iraq, which has been Jordan's biggest customer worldwide since the early 1980s, took just under a third of all Jordanian exports in 1985 and slightly over a fifth in 1986. Other big Arab customers include Saudi Arabia (Jordan's third largest market worldwide in both 1985 and 1986), Kuwait and Syria.

Exports to Egypt are rising fast. They reached JD 11 million in the first 10 months of 1987, nearly four times the figure for the whole of 1986.

Sales to India, mainly phosphate and potash, jumped from only JD 13.8 million in 1983 to JD 45 million in 1985 and JD 34 million in 1986.

Iraq in 1986 replaced Saudi Arabia as Jordan's biggest supplier (mainly of oil) and was followed by the U.S., Britain, Japan, West Germany and Italy.

In 1987, Jordan's only port, Aqaba, whose container capacity has been expanded considerably, handled just over 20 million tonnes of imports, exports (including re-exports) and transit cargo.

The volume of incoming goods imported for transit (mainly to Iraq) in 1987 totalled just under six million tonnes, about a third more than in the previous year. Exports through the port in 1987 also rose sharply, but just over 16 per cent. They included 5.5 million tonnes of phosphate, 1.2 million tonnes of potash, and 575,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizers. Imported cargo for local use totalled 2.8 million tonnes, about 4.4 per cent more than in 1986.

Five-year plan
Comprehensive development planning began in 1976, when a JD 767 million five-year plan was launched. A third and much more ambitious plan (1986-90) whose expenditure totals JD 3,155.5 million was announced at an international conference in Amman in late 1986.

Its seven main aims are: To increase GNP by five per cent a year in real terms; to create 97,000 jobs to meet the expected rise in labour supply caused by the natural increase in population (which has recently been growing at the high annual rate of 3.7 per cent) and the anticipated return of large numbers of Jordanians working in Arab Gulf states; to boost local savings by reducing the ratio of consumption to GNP; to increase domestic revenues through the introduction of stricter measures to "rationalise" current public spending and other fiscal policies; to reduce the foreign trade deficit in both visible and invisible by promoting exports and curbing the growth of imports; to encourage the setting up of joint ventures with other Arab states (several such ventures have recently been established with Egypt and Iraq) and to achieve a more balanced regional growth among the country's eight East Bank governorates.

A parallel plan, entitled Programme for Economic & Social

Development in the Occupied Territories aims to arrest the deteriorating conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (occupied by Israel since June 1967) by investing JD 362.5 million in development schemes (particularly those of housing, education and farming) in both regions.

Private investors have traditionally contributed greatly to Jordan's development. It is therefore not surprising that the 1986-90 plan envisages that nearly half of its entire spending will come from the private sector. Public sector expenditure is being channelled mainly into infrastructure schemes such as drinking water and irrigation networks, communications, transport, industry and mining, agriculture and energy.

Several Arab and other aid funds and governments are providing grants and soft loans towards projects carried out under both the East Bank plan and the occupied territories programme.

1988 budget

Approved in December 1987, Jordan's budget for 1988 projects expenditure of JD 1,075.4 million (up by 6.6 per cent from the previous year), of which JD 330.6 million (just under a third of the total) will be spent on development. Revenues are put at JD 1,008.5 million (about a quarter more than in 1987), thus leaving a deficit of only JD 66.9 million, compared with JD 230 million in the previous year and JD 246.2 million in 1986.

Domestic revenues are expected to rise from JD 550 million in 1987 to JD 611 million in 1988, while aid receipts are projected to jump from JD 134 million to JD 225 million. Grants to be received in 1988 from Arab aid funds and government are put at JD 200 million, showing a 56 per cent increase on the previous year, when they stood at JD 128 million.

The remainder, JD 25 million is expected to come from the U.S. Local and foreign commercial borrowing is projected to bring JD 146 million, about two-fifths more than in 1987.

The World Bank, which in the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1987 provided three loans totalling \$108.4 million, has since approved two others for Jordan. The first, agreed in December 1987, is a \$40 million credit to finance a teacher training scheme, building 58 schools and a pilot vocational programme for young women in areas where demand for skilled labour is rising.

Approved in January 1988, the second loan, of \$31 million, is for developing the Shidiya phosphate mine, about 120 kilometres north of Aqaba port.

Jordan, one of the world's largest phosphate exporters, has increased its output from just under four million tonnes of phosphate rock in 1981 to about 6.6 million tonnes in 1987.

In 1982 it began processing some of its phosphate output into fertilizers, whose production in 1987 stood at 604,000 tonnes, more than five times the amount produced in 1982.

Potash extraction from the Dead Sea, which also started in 1982, jumped from only 15,000 tonnes in that year to 1.2 million tonnes in 1987, thus putting Jordan among the world's biggest potash producers.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for July 4, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	259548	JD 229843	305
Top three companies:			
Darco for Housing and Investment	69922	JD 34911	64
Arab Bank Ltd.	350	JD 39853	6
Finance and Credit Corporation	36470	JD 22330	37
Parallel market:	8248	JD 2309	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and billon markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6905/15	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2232/42	Canadian dollar
	1.8231/38	Deutsche marks
	2.0552/62	Dutch guilders
	1.5170/80	Swiss francs
	38.17/22	Belgian francs
	6.1450/80	French francs
	1353/1354	Italian lire
	134.78/88	Japanese yen
	6.3150/3200	Swedish crowns
	6.6850/6900	Norwegian crowns
	6.9220/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	437.00/437.40	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market closed barely steady in lacklustre trade with little overseas interest due to the closure of U.S. markets. The All Ordinaries Index closed up 0.5 at 1,559.6.

TOKYO — Share prices closed mixed due to continued worry about when the dollar would stop rising against the yen. A short afternoon burst of extra strength in the dollar fuelled fears. The Nikkei shed 2.13 to 27,360.39.

HONG KONG — Stocks were little changed and trading was quiet with Wall Street closed for Independence Day. The Hang Seng Index rose 2.98 to 2,687.62.

SINGAPORE — Prices continued drifting in the afternoon and closed moderately lower across the board on profit-taking after six weeks of gains. The Straits Times Industrial Index fell 10.94 to 1,094.47.

BOMBAY — Share prices fell on a broad front on fears the government would be slow to provide further measures to boost capital markets.

FRANKFURT — Prices closed mixed, with a firmer bias but well below the session's highs. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, rose 15.8 to its second consecutive year high of 1,475.4.

ZURICH — Prices closed steady to higher in very quiet trading. Friday's lower close on Wall Street offset the positive influence of a slightly firmer dollar. The Swiss Index was up 2.2 at 876.5.

PARIS — Prices ended slightly firmer but off their highs in a quiet session highlighted by active trading in selected shares.

LONDON — Equity prices were dull in late business, having showed little reaction to news of a much anticipated ½ point rise in U.K. bank base rates to 10 per cent. At 1515 GMT, the FTSE 100 share index was down 10.8 at 1,847.4.

NEW YORK — Market closed for Independence Day holiday.

JEA finalises study of Mauritanian project

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has nearly completed a feasibility study on the electrification of 13 towns in Mauritania, a project which will be financed by a loan from the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, according to a report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic newspaper.

The paper said that the feasibility study has been carried out in cooperation with a Luxembourg-based consultancy firm and will be handed over in its final version to the Mauritanian government for endorsement.

According to the report, the first phase of the project is expected to cost \$30 million.

U.K. raises interest rates to 10%

LONDON (R) — Britain raised interest rates Monday for the fifth time since early June in a renewed effort to brake a credit-fuelled consumer spending spree which the government fears will rekindle inflation.

The Bank of England (central bank) raised its money market lending rate half a percentage point to 10 per cent.

This is the rate at which it lends money to commercial banks and the move was intended to force most British interest rates up again.

Within minutes, Barclays and the Midland banks, second and third biggest in Britain, led the commercial banks in raising base lending rates by half a point to 10 per cent.

Economists had expected the rise since last week, when the bank raised its rate to 9.5 per cent after Britain reported a record £1.21 billion (\$2.04 billion) current account balance of payments

deficit in May. That deficit, which measures trade and international payments for such services as banking, shipping and tourism, is a key signal of inflationary pressure, economists said.

The British government has worried that a big deficit means Britons are spending too much on imports and that that buying

spree will send inflation soaring. The British Treasury said Monday it felt a further tightening of credit was appropriate after interest rates elsewhere rose last week.

West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, raised its key discount rate to three per cent from 2.5 per cent last week.

World wool output to hit record

LONDON (R) — World wool production will probably rise 2.1 per cent this year to a record 3.12 million tonnes, the Commonwealth Secretariat said Monday. The secretariat said the rise was mostly due to increases in Australia and China. Australia is the world's biggest producer while China ranks fourth.

But the wool-clip for the second biggest producer, the Soviet Union, is down

although there were an extra 1.4 million sheep there to be sheared this year, weather conditions did not favour heavy fleeces.

Good grazing in Australia, along with an increase in sheep-farming, should boost this year's wool clip by 3.3 per cent to 917,000 tonnes — just below the record 925,000 tonnes set in 1969/70.

Chinese production jumped 14 per cent to 208,000 tonnes be-

cause of the government's campaign to boost productivity.

In New Zealand, the number-three producer, the clip should rise to 355,000 tonnes from 350,000 last year, boosted by above-average fleece weights and a larger number of lambs.

South American output was also higher, due largely to gains in Argentina and Brazil, the Commonwealth Secretariat said.

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Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

CAN'T BUY MY LOVE

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Olympic baseball competitors named

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korea, Taiwan, the United States and Japan are the top seeds in the Olympic competition in baseball, a demonstration sport in this year's Summer Games, the organisers announced Monday. In the preliminary round Sept. 19 to 24, South Korea, the United States, Canada and Australia are in one group, and Taiwan, Japan, Puerto Rico and The Netherlands in the other, the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee said. The top two teams in each group advance to the semifinals on Sept. 26. The final is scheduled Sept. 28. The Seoul Olympics are scheduled from Sept. 17 to Oct. 2. Cuba, the 1987 Pan American games baseball champion, is among six countries not entering the Olympics in Seoul.

Stroiz to sky at Bicentennial Cup

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Calgary Winter Olympic Games gold medalist Hubert Stroiz of Austria heads the entry list for the Bicentennial Cup Ski series at Thredbo next month, organisers announced Monday. Stroiz, winner of the combined alpine skiing gold medal in Calgary, will lead a strong Austrian team in the event, which is scheduled for August 27-28 and will feature Giant Slalom and Super Giant Slalom races. Bernard Gstrein, combined silver medalist in Calgary, and Helmut Mayer, Super Giant Slalom silver medalist, also are included in the Austrian squad. Norwegian slalom expert Finn Christian Jagge and leading Americans Felix McGrath, Tiger Shaw, Tommy Moe and Jeremy Nobis also have confirmed their entries for the event, along with world-ranked Australian Steven Lee. Skiers from Canada, Japan and France also have been invited to compete, but have not yet confirmed their attendance.

Over 1,700 arrested in anti-crime campaign

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Police said Monday they had arrested 1,784 people in the first-week of a scheduled 70-day anti-crime campaign for the Olympic Games in Seoul. Police officials said 7,477 burglars, thieves, hoodlums and other law offenders were picked up during the one-week period that began June 27. Of those detained, 1,784 were put under formal arrest for prosecution, 553 were referred to summary courts for up to 30 days of detention and 5,140 were released with promises to face police questioning later, they said. Those picked up were mostly minor offenders and included a few serious criminals, they said. Anti-crime checks are routine in South Korea, and the current crackdown is particularly aimed at ensuring a safe Olympics in Seoul, scheduled to begin in Sept. 17, police said.

Tardozzi takes superbike lead

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — Italy's Davide Tardozzi cemented his lead in the World Superbike Championship despite colliding with another rider during Sunday's fourth round. Tardozzi took the second heat on his Bimota, two seconds ahead of Honda-riding Frenchman Christophe Boilehen. But the first race for the 750 cc and one litre bikes almost ended in disaster for the 29-year-old Tardozzi when he collided with the Honda of American Fred Merkel.

Cuban boxing legend formally retires

HAVANA (R) — Cuban boxer Teofilo Stevenson, who won the Olympic heavyweight title three times and rejected a million dollars to turn professional, has formally hung up his gloves at the age of 36. People in his home town of Last Tunas in eastern Cuba lined the streets Sunday to give Stevenson a hero's farewell after he announced during an international boxing contest that he was quitting the ring.

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball standings after Sunday games:

American League East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	48	30	.615	—
New York	46	33	.582	2 1/2
Cleveland	42	38	.525	7
Boston	39	37	.513	8
Milwaukee	38	41	.488	10
Toronto	39	43	.476	11
Baltimore	24	55	.300	25

West Division

Oakland	51	29	.638	—
Minnesota	44	34	.564	8
Kansas City	43	37	.538	9
Texas	38	41	.481	12 1/2
Chicago	36	43	.456	14 1/2
California	35	45	.438	15
Seattle	32	49	.395	19 1/2

National League East Division

New York	52	29	.642	—
Pittsburgh	44	38	.560	7 1/2
Chicago	43	38	.544	8
Montreal	39	41	.488	12 1/2
St. Louis	38	42	.476	13 1/2
Philadelphia	35	45	.438	15 1/2

West Division

Los Angeles	45	33	.577	—
San Francisco	41	38	.519	4 1/2
Houston	41	40	.506	5 1/2
Cincinnati	37	43	.463	9
San Diego	36	46	.438	11
Atlanta	27	51	.346	18

W. Germans hail Graf as 'new queen of tennis'

BONN, West Germany (AP) — West German sports writers Sunday hailed countrywoman Steffi Graf as the "new queen of tennis" after she stopped Martina Navratilova's Wimbledon "winning streak."

"The match was like something in a dream. Steffi is the new queen of tennis," the mass-publication Bild Am Sonntag newspaper said in a front-page headline of Graf's victory Saturday. Another Sunday newspaper, Welt Am Sonntag, echoed the same kind of enthusiasm. "Once upon a time, it was Martina Navratilova — but now Steffi Graf is the queen of tennis," Welt Am Sonntag said.

West German tennis writers were also predicting that countryman Boris Becker would defeat Stefan Edberg at the Wimbledon men's championship.

"In Wimbledon this weekend, German tennis stands before its greatest triumph," said a front-page article in the Welt Am Sonntag, reflecting the writer's confidence that Becker would also win.

"Boris Becker knows, like few other tennis players, how to transform a defensive volley into a counter-attack," wrote Welt Am Sonntag's tennis correspondent, Gunther Bosch. Becker has won the Wimbledon title twice before — in 1985 and 1986.

Bosch also said he was confident that Graf would succeed in achieving West Germany's first tennis tournament "Grand Slam" by winning the U.S. Open.



Tour de France participants fight to climb the hills (Sygma photo)

Bauer wins 1st stage of Tour de France

MACHECOUL, France (R) — Steve Bauer of Canada won the first stage of the Tour de France cycle race Monday — a section interrupted for 15 minutes by striking shipyard workers.

Bauer broke away from the pack 13 kilometres from the end of the 91.5-kilometre stage from Ronchateau to Machecoul in western France. He finished eight seconds ahead of Belgian Eric Vanderaerden, who won the massed sprint finish behind the Canadian. Eddy Planckaert of Belgium was third.

"The race was not going very fast and I realised there was more tailwind than headwind so I decided to have a go," Bauer said. "Believe me, I'm going to hit the champagne tonight."

Bauer's victory came after the race was restarted at the 35-kilometre point following the strikers' protest. About 100 of them had blocked the route at Saint-Nazaire to stop the riders passing.

Though the riders did manage to weave their way through the picket line, the accompanying official cars could not and organisers decided the race would have to be restarted.

There was some confusion whether Bauer would wear the race leader's yellow jersey for the second stage — a 48-kilometre team time trial from La Haye-Fouassiere to Ancenis later Monday.

Time bonuses were awarded for five sprints during the course of the stage and organisers said two other riders — Soeren Lilholt of Denmark and Nico Verhoeven of The Netherlands — had emerged with the same final time as the Canadian.

Lilholt and Verhoeven, along with Roger Ilegems of Belgium and Teun van Vliet of The Netherlands, at one time established a lead of one minute 16 seconds over the pack before being caught 20 kilometres from Machecoul.

Prost ready to set record

LE CASTELLET, France (R) — Alain Prost, who won his 32nd Grand Prix in thrilling style in front of his own French fans at the Paul Ricard circuit Sunday, is now set to fulfil Jackie Stewart's prediction and become the first Formula One driver to win 40 Grands Prix.

Stewart, the Briton whose record 27 wins was surpassed by Prost at last year's Portuguese Grand Prix, said then that Prost was capable of going on to break the 40 mark.

His remark raised many eyebrows at the time but Prost's mastery drive and victory over his McLaren teammate Brazilian Ayrton Senna Sunday confirmed

the Frenchman as the outstanding driver of his generation with the potential for many more wins.

To the adulation of his home supporters, Prost confirmed he was intent on winning as many of the remaining nine races this year as possible to clinch his third world title. "From now on we are back on the fast circuits in Europe and I am happy about that," said Prost.

"I am looking forward to Silverstone for example, which is a very fast circuit and I am sure the spectators there will see another exciting race between Ayrton and myself."

U.S. to host '1994 World Cup finals

ZURICH, Switzerland (R) — The United States Monday won the right to host the 1994 World Cup finals, taking the tournament away from the traditional soccer centres of Europe and South America for the first time.

The executive committee of the International Football Federation (FIFA) voted to accept the U.S. bid over two other candidates, Morocco and Brazil.

The United States won 10 votes, Morocco seven and Brazil two, FIFA's senior vice president Harry Cavan announced.

Cavan, of Northern Ireland, chaired the committee meeting. FIFA's Brazilian president Joao Havelange had earlier made clear he would neither vote nor chair the meeting.

Since its inauguration in 1930, the four-yearly World Cup has always been held in either Europe, South or Central America. The 1986 cup took place in Mexico and the 1990 finals will be held in Italy.

A second Brazilian on the 21-strong executive committee, Abilio D'Almeida, also did not vote. Officials said. Neither the United States nor Morocco is represented on the decision-making body.

The vote in favour of the U.S. had been widely expected. All sides acknowledged the Americans had a strong case in terms of the massive infrastructure and economic strength needed to stage a 24-nation, month-long tournament involving anything up to 18 stadiums or cities.

Even before the decision was announced the president of the Brazilian Soccer Federation, Octavio Pinto Guimarães, said the die was cast.

"We no longer have any interest in the outcome. The Brazilian government has not given us

the necessary financial support, so we have no chance," he said.

Driss Bamous, president of the Moroccan Soccer Federation, said the vote had its positive aspects for his and other countries. Morocco was the first bid ever made by an African nation to stage the World Cup.

"You are always disappointed when you don't win, but I was among the first to congratulate the Americans," he said.

"But we have opened the door for all of Asia and Africa," Bamous added. "It is an encouragement for the third world."

U.S. Soccer Federation president Werner Fricker said he was pleased 15 months of hard work, lobbying and preparing the bid had paid off. "It is a tremendous feeling of relief that it is all over," Fricker said.

He rejected suggestions that FIFA's decision was made on business rather than sporting grounds and countered criticisms that the United States did not have the expertise in soccer necessary to host a World Cup finals series.

"We do not rule out the possibility that we call co-opt people with experience in world soccer for our World Cup," Yugoslav-born Fricker said.

But the commercial advantages of having the tournament in the United States were clear to FIFA's marketing agents ISL, who negotiate multi-million dollar sponsorship packages with large companies that bring FIFA a large slice of its income and profits.



ISL president Klaus Hempel said, "the missing link (in the commercial exploitation of soccer) was the U.S."

The American presentation to FIFA put forward 18 stadiums as possible World Cup sites, including the Pasadena Rose Bowl where the first 100,000 crowds ever in the United States for soccer were recorded during the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

The success of the Olympic tournament, where soccer was the best attended spectator sport of the whole games, played a large role in persuading FIFA that the United States, where soccer is not a principal sport, was ready to organise a championship such as the World Cup.

Aouita makes Grand Prix debut

STOCKHOLM (R) — Said Aouita, the gifted enigma of the international athletics circuit, makes his first appearance of the 1988 Grand Prix season Tuesday when he runs over 1,500 metres at the Stockholm Grand Prix.

The talented Aouita is Olympic and world champion over 5,000 metres and world record holder in the 5,000 and 1,500.

Yet, no other athlete surrounds himself with quite the same aura of mystery as the slight Moroccan.

Aouita was scheduled to run in the Helsinki Grand Prix last Thursday but withdrew, citing dissatisfaction with his form.

He did not appear in Oslo's Bislett Games Saturday either and organisers here were delighted to learn that he wanted to run in the 5,000 metres.

Aouita's decision set up the month-long prospect of a clash with top Italian distance runners Alberto Cova, Stefano Mei and Francesco Panatta.

However, on Monday the organisers announced that Aouita had switched to the 1,500.

No reason was given and it quickly became clear that the Moroccan would not be available to shed any light on the switch.

The organisers had originally hoped Aouita would be present at a news conference scheduled for Monday afternoon, but they then learned that he did not plan to arrive until Monday night.

Whatever event Aouita eventually runs, and no-one can be absolutely certain until he actually arrives in Stockholm, he is certain to give full value for the price of an admission ticket.

At times over the past three years, it has seemed that every time Aouita runs he has attempted a world record at a variety of distances no other runner could begin to encompass.

He appears to have little opposition Tuesday apart from seasoned American Sydney Maree, who along with Aouita and Britons Steve Cram and Sebastian Coe is one of only four men to have broken three minutes 30 seconds for the 1,500.

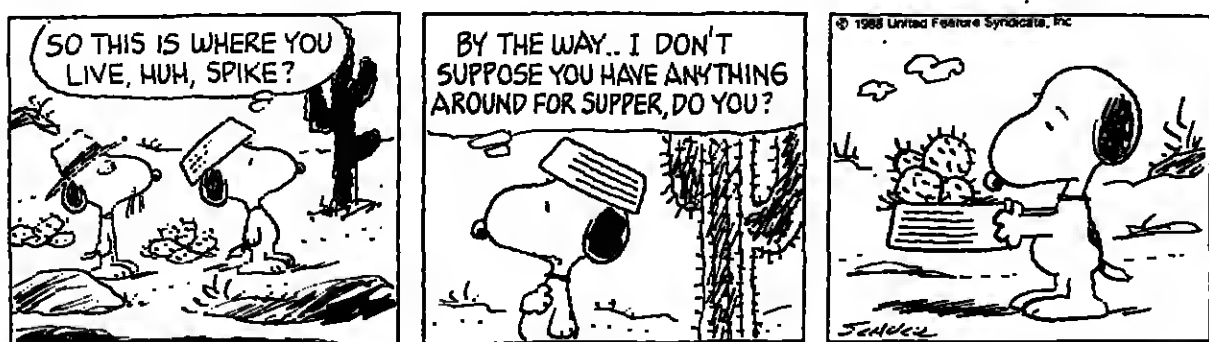
Even in Aouita's absence, the men's 5,000 looks the event of the evening.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"I sold everything we own! I started selling stuff, I just couldn't stop!"

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



ANNOUNCEMENT

The Department of Antiquities announces that because of the Jerash Festival '88, the Sound and Light programme will be stopped as of July 5th 1988 to the end of the Festival.

OPENING
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INVITATION TO TENDER
Tender Number: JCO/EIB/APP/88.05
Jordan: Supply of Equipment for Sheep Fattening/Service Centres
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO)
Supply of Housing and Equipment for Animal Production Project.

The Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO) is publishing an invitation to tender for the supply and erection of prefabricated buildings, equipment and supplies for three sheep fattening and service centres in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This announcement forms part of a project, and comprises of a total of three centres due to be implemented before July 1989 at Kerak, Tafila and Azraq.

The following lots will be required for each site:
Lot 1: Prefabricated buildings to include 2 sheep sheds 108 x 12 m, office/store room unit and a handling system (dip, race, ramps, etc.).
Lot 2: Range of sheep handling equipment.
Lot 3: Feed store and feed handling equipment to include 2 x 250 ton silos.
Lot 4: Range unit equipment.
Lot 5: Range of office equipment and tools.
Lot 6: 4 mobile sheep handling systems.
Lot 7: 40 feed troughs and 40 water troughs.
Lot 8: 1 flat deck truck, single cab, 2 wheel drive, long wheel base, four cylinder diesel engine.
Lot 9: Veterinary products.
Lot 10: Medicated feedstuffs.

Participation is open to all individual and business entities from at least the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and member countries of the EEC.

Tender documents with instructions to bidders and detailed technical specifications can be obtained from:
The Director General
Jordan Co-operative Organisation
P.O. Box 1343
Amman
Jordan
Tel. 665170 to 665176
Tlx. 21835 ALOUN JO

Presentation
All bids must be submitted in English by 10.00 hours local time on the morning of the 14 of September 1988, to the Office of the Director General of the Jordan Co-operative Organisation.

Opening of bids will be as a public opening session at the Offices of the JCO in Amman at 10.00 a.m. local time on the same day as final submission of tenders. All tenders must be on an open tender basis and shall be valid for 90 days from the final day of submission.

Criteria for selection: in addition to purchase price, criteria such as technical quality, delivery dates and service back-up will be taken into account.

NOTE:
Suppliers submitted to this bidding procedure are part of an investment project financed with assistance of the European Investment Bank.

ASEAN sees Kampuchea settlement within reach

BANGKOK (Agencies) — South-East Asia's regional grouping Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) said Monday a Kampuchean settlement is within grasp, and sees proposed Indonesian-sponsored peace talks to end the nine-year conflict as a test of Vietnamese intentions.

The ministers from the six-member ASEAN urged the United Nations to convene an international conference to discuss joint action to halt the exodus of "boat people" from Indochina.

At the opening session of ASEAN's 21st annual meeting, ministers called for greater access for their exports in the industrialised countries and said trade within the region of 300 million people should also be boosted.

Opening the conference, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda said a Kampuchean peace settlement involving superpower guarantees and taking care of the security interests of all major parties concerned, was within grasp.

"I am optimistic that an equitable solution to the Kampuchean problem is in sight. Common ground now appears to exist among all concerned nations..." he told the foreign ministers of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The meeting in Jakarta will be a litmus test of Vietnam's true motives and sincerity.

"We should know whether Hanoi wants to seriously address the question of a negotiated political compromise, or whether it is part of its bag of tricks to distract and occupy world attention while the Vietnamese continue to pursue the objective of absorbing Kampuchea," Dhanabalan said.

"Vietnam must recognise that it cannot purchase its security at the expense of Kampuchea's sovereignty," he declared.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December 1978 to oust the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge, held responsible by Hanoi and Western human rights groups for the deaths of up to a million or more Kampuchean during a four-year reign of terror.

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Singapore Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan said planned talks in Indonesia at the end of the month between the warring Kampuchean factions and Vietnam would test Hanoi's intentions as to whether it genuinely wanted a political settlement.

He said that despite Vietnam's announced intention to withdraw 50,000 of its estimated 120,000 troops from neighbouring Kampuchea by the end of the year, Hanoi's true plans remained unclear.

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Desmond Tutu

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Black Archbishop Desmond Tutu Sunday condemned a car-bomb attack that killed two whites in Johannesburg and offered to mediate between the South African government and African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas.

"All South Africans, black and white, want to be able to live without the constant fear of being the victims of violence, whether it is violence from the government or from those who oppose it," Tutu said in a statement.

"To that end, I would like to do whatever lies in my power to bring together the government and the ANC and PAC," a reference to the Pan Africanist Congress, a second and smaller guerrilla group also opposed to white rule in South Africa.

"Until the authorities agree to sit down and negotiate real power sharing with the authentic leaders of our people, this dreadful carnage will not end," Tutu added.

The Anglican Church leader, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, said he deplored Sunday's bomb explosion that killed two men and injured about 35

Tutu offers to mediate between Pretoria, ANC

outside Johannesburg's Ellis Park rugby stadium.

The bomb went off minutes after the end of a rugby match as a crowd of about 15,000 spectators filed out of the ground, a popular venue for white South Africa's favourite sport.

Spokesman Pierre Louw told Reuters Sunday the police were studying the possibility the bomb was detonated by remote control just as a visiting team of Namibian schoolboys was boarding a bus across the street.

The attack was the latest in a series of guerrilla bombings that have killed at least 21 people this year.

The government has blamed the ANC for all the attacks and said the latest proved the movement was not concerned about its international image.

Moscow offers amnesty to deserters in Afghan war

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union announced Monday it would grant an amnesty to any of its troops who deserted their units in Afghanistan during the nation's eight-year involvement in the war there.

Prosecutor General A.Y. Sukharev told a news conference in Moscow the amnesty was being offered to about 200 Soviet soldiers who either deserted or became separated from their units during the war.

The Soviet Union began pulling its forces out of Afghanistan May 15, and units still there awaiting withdrawal are not taking part in offensive operations.

Sukharev said any soldier who returns to the Soviet Union "will enjoy all political, social and all other rights guaranteed by Soviet law."

Asked specifically if the amnesty applied to deserters, he said it would apply to all servicemen who became victims of "extreme conditions" in Afghanistan and that "from the standpoint of humanitarianism, an amnesty will be applied to them."

The Soviet Union has listed 312 soldiers missing in action in Afghanistan.

Sukharev said authorities have determined that about one third of that number died and that perhaps 200 remain on the territory of neighbouring Pakistan.

Many of those may be prisoners of rebel units that have operated with Pakistani aid.

Sukharev said some soldiers — he gave no indication how many — are believed to be in the United States, Canada or Western Europe.

The Afghan Mujahideen alliance has also extended an offer of "amnesty" to Afghan government soldiers who desert the army to join the rebel ranks.

According to Western diplomats in Islamabad, there is an increasing desertion by Afghan government soldiers, but there has been no reports of such a trend in Kabul.

Liberal Senator Rene Saguisag told reporters.

Witnesses have said traffic was re-routed, shops closed and bystanders cleared from an alley before an ambush took place there last week.

Manila Chronicle editor Amador Doronila Monday noted "growing public suspicion that the police or some in the military are behind the assassination wave."

"The unabated wave of death squad assassinations and attacks on people with inconvenient political beliefs... has thrown serious doubt on the government's capacity to defend citizens from the rampant of extra-legal groups carrying out summary executions," Doronila wrote.

Leftist groups have blamed right-wing death squads comprising military and police elements for the murders.

"Is there no end to it?" said the Manila Standard, commenting on the assassination at the weekend of the third human rights lawyer in two weeks, and on several other apparently politically motivated killings.

No arrests have been made and police say they have no firm clues to those responsible.

Leftist groups say the death squads are drawn from the police or military.

"It is as if (the killers) were cocksure that the authorities would look the other way as they go about their deadly business,"

Scandal rocks French police

PARIS (R) — France's police force is fighting to salvage its reputation after a chief inspector accused by eight Paris prostitutes of pimping and running a protection racket was remanded in custody.

The controversial "Inspector Jobic" case, with its allegations of police corruption and bitter rivalry between the police and the gendarmes — the country's two forces of law and order — has scandalised the French public.

Yves Jobic, a 30-year-old police inspector with a brilliant record, was arrested last November by a team of gendarmes and charged with pimping, theft and running a protection racket.

His arrest was based on evidence gathered by a group of North African prostitutes and a pimp operating on the Rue de Budapest, a well-known red light district near Saint-Lazare railway station.

The prostitutes claimed Jobic was a well-known figure among the peep-shows and sex-shops, demanding money from prostitutes and pimps in exchange for police protection as well as running his own prostitution racket.

Jobic was arrested after gendarmes taped several conversations between the police inspector and a cabaret owner who agreed to turn informant after being pulled in on drug charges.

Jobic spent his first night in prison last month after being remanded in custody by examining magistrate Jean-Michel Hayat, in charge of the case.

Events following Jobic's arrest have served to keep the case in the national headlines.

Hayat has been protected by anti-terrorist police for the last three months after receiving numerous death threats, and three men have been charged with trying to suborn the prostitute witnesses.

But the case has also spotlighted traditional rivalries between the police, who answer to the interior ministry, and the gendarmes, an elite paramilitary force controlled by the ministry of defence.

Jobic, who pleads innocent to all charges, has claimed he is the victim of a gendarme plot to humiliate and discredit the police force, describing proceedings against him as "a political trial."

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF